The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,806.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
———— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
———— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 15 0
———— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

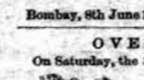
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

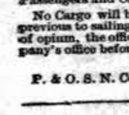
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



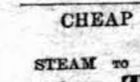
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th November 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE B. I. S. N. Co. will [illegible] 850 tons, Commander C. C. D. HUTCHISON, for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, on or about the 1st December 1870. For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

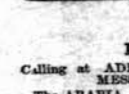
THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 15th December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. G. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.



THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Ciocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

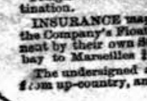
For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. PARAGUAY, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take immediate delivery of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY of MANCHESTER, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN and CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT via MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

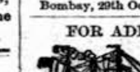
	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 128	„ 88	„ PARIS	„ 206	„ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, and JEDDAH.



THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale of Properties at Bandora, advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 30th instant, is postponed, and the sale will take place as per following particulars:—

SALE OF LAND AND HOUSES AT BANDORA AND BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, at 3 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the trustees appointed by the Heirs of the late Mr. Braz Fernandes, subject to Public Auction at their rooms, 3rd Marine Street, the 9 valuable properties situated in Bandora and Bombay.

N.B.—Full particulars appeared in To-day's "Star of India."

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Neat and Modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 6, Beach Road, Upper Colaba.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his late residence at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Colonel Raines, C.B., 95th Regiment, left for England, the same comprises, rich Cut Glassware, handsome blue and gold dinner and green and gold Dessert ditto, best Plated-ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Frames, Salver, Table Candlesticks, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 5 pieces for 16 persons, Sideboard, Screens, Circular Table with marble top, Pier and Sofa Table, Cleopatra Couches, Ebony Drawing-room Chairs, Camp Cots, Washing Table, Almira, Wardrobe, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

(Also the property of the Officers' Mess, 95th Regiment).

The same comprises superior Sherry, Champaigne, Moselle, in quarts and pints, a plated three-light Lamp, few articles of Furniture, a large number of Cooking Utensils, Glassware, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

No Catalogues; the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., &c., at Mazagon, next to Sudder Adawlut.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq., the same comprises rich cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Stand, Ice Water Pitcher, Tea Set, a Mahogany case containing a set of King's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, &c., Cutlery, &c.; handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as square Dining Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Circular, Pier, Side, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Half-backed and Tea-te Couches, Chiffoniers, handsome Brussel's Carpets, bronze 3-light hanging Argand Lamps, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, a set of plated mounted single Harness, Saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the first purchaser Gopaljee Veycoontram, the following:—

B F R—5322—1 Case White Mulls, 38-39 inches, 20 yards, No. 8
5327, 5328, 5330, 3 Cases ditto ditto No. 9
H B—4492—1 Case ditto ditto No. 4
5105—1 Case White Stripes, 40-41 inches 12 yards H 15
C & F—533 and 534—2 Cases White Mulls, 37-38 inches, 20 yards No. 195
H B—5675—1 Case White Mulls, 42-43 inches, 20 yards, No. 2
„ 5777—1 Case White Mulls, 38-39 inches, 20 yards, No. 35
„ 5807 and 5809—2 Cases White Mulls, 42-42½ inches, 20 yards No. 2
5851—1 Case White Mulls 38-39 inches, 20 yards No. 35
F, S & Co. B—572—1 Case White Cambrics, 45 inches, 12 yards, No. 16
H B—6238 & 6239—2 Cases White Mulls 42-43 inches, 20 yards, No. 3
160 in a diamond—5388—1 Case Coloured all over Lappets, 40 inches, 10 yards, No. 5
160 in a diamond—5389 & 5390—2 Case White Sachrilla Mulls, 45 inches, 20 yards, No. 68
157 in a diamond—5180-82—3 Cases White Sachrilla Mulls, 54 inches, 20 yards, No. 136
157 in a diamond—5183—1 Case White Sachrilla Mulls, 54 inches, 20 yards, No. 116

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, &c., at Worlee.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Glass and Porcelainware, Billiard Table, &c., the property of H. W. Atkinson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY. BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1871, as per Schedules:—

BEEF, MUTTON, MILK, BREAD, FLOUR, BOLONG, RICE, PLUMS, TEA, SUGAR, OIL, FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL, VEGETABLES of sorts, COUNTRY SHOES, and many other Articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th December 1870.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 26th November 1870.

THE WUDWAN COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—Extract of Proceedings of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the WUDWAN COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, held in the Office of Cowasjee Ruttonjee Dhundooka on TUESDAY, 15th November 1870.

Shareholders Present.

Mooljee Revadass,	William Wilson.
Samuldass Hurribhoy,	J. S. Middleton, by his Attorney,
Mooljee Hurribhoy.	W. Wilson.

Proposed by Mooljee Revadass, and seconded by Samuldass Hurribhoy, and carried unanimously:—"That the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting on the 20th ultimo, be confirmed, viz.: That the Company be WOUND UP by voluntary Liquidation, and that Mr. WILSON be appointed LIQUIDATOR."

WILLIAM WILSON, Chairman.

Dhundooka, 20th November 1870.

THE SUBSCRIBER, MANUFACTURER of all sorts of BOHEMIAN GLASS BEADS, Slabs, Prisms, Lustre and Mantlepiece Ornaments, Fancy Buttons, Rings, Earrings, Brooches, and similar Fancy Goods, desires a REPRESENTATIVE. Best references given and required. Letters to be directed, via Trieste, Ed. ZENK, Libenau (Bohemia).

NOTICE.—JUGJEEVUN KEEKA STREET, *i.e.* the Street which runs from Parell Road, near Pydownee to Duncan Road, will be CLOSED for REPAIRS from THIS DAY.

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

29th November 1870.

Dr. ATMARAM KEVALRAM, G.G.M.C., MEDICAL HALL, No. 2, MOMBADAVIE.

A NEW and COMPLETE STOCK of EUROPE MEDICINES of every description, of the purest and most genuine Drugs, TO BE HAD AT MODERATE PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of the new and highly-esteemed remedy,

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

Rs. 24 per lb.; for large quantities, reduced rates.

COMPOUND SYRUP of CHLORAL HYDRAT, Rs. 6 per lb.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREPARED.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant, President Committee of Adjustment.

LENGTHENING THE P. & O. DOCK.—TENDERS are invited, up to the 5th December, for LENGTHENING the P. & O. DOCK at Mazagon. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's Office, Mazagon Dockyard.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. Company's Office, Bombay, 25th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible] EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sh[illegible] advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of D[illegible]ext, the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIO[illegible] proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, and Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company or the Liquidators thereof, save and except such books and documents as may be required by Government for the purpose of their works, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.; and that all such books and documents as may be required by Government for the purpose of their work be placed in the custody of Government."

The Resolution as previously advertised placing all books, accounts, documents and papers in the custody of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. will not be proposed.

W. G. HALL, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 11th and 25th November, and 9th and 23rd December.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 2nd, 16th and 30th November, and 14th and 28th December.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 9th and 23rd November, and 7th and 21st December.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 9th November and 27th December.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 25th November and 23rd December.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 1st, 15th, and 29th November, and 13th and 27th December.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 8th and 22nd November, and 6th and 20th December.

For KURRACHEE, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November, and 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 14th and 28th November, and 12th and 26th December.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 5th November [illegible]

Managing Agents.........Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.

Agents at Bombay.........Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

„ Madras.........Messrs. BINNY & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received, up to the 10th proximo, for the SUPPLIES of STORES required during the next year.

Particulars as to the quantities and qualities of materials required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO WATCHMAKERS.

This Company is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIR of the POCKET TIME-PIECES, and the WINDING UP and KEEPING in REPAIR of the CLOCKS at all the STATIONS and OFFICES on the Lines extending from Bombay to Nagpoor and Bombay to Koolburga, and Stations beyond, when opened, FOR ONE YEAR, from the 1st January 1871.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Offers, to be endorsed "Tenders for repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY the 7th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 3rd November 1870.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OPENING OF SOUTH-EAST EXTENSION TO KISTNA.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF NEW STATIONS AND RE-OPENING OF KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

On and after THURSDAY, the 1st December 1870, and until further Notice, the following ALTERATIONS will take effect;—

The present 9 A.M. Train will leave Bombay at 6 A.M. and reach Nagpore at 2-15 P.M. next day instead of 4-45 P.M.

The present 1-30 P.M. North East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 11-20 A.M., and arrive at Jubbulpore at 2-20 P.M. the following day.

The Up Nagpore Train will leave there at 10-30 A.M. instead of 8 A.M.

The present 11-15 A.M. Train from Jubbulpore will leave at 10-30 A.M., and arrive in Bombay at 1-30 P.M. the following day.

The extension of the Line from Goolburga to Kistna, a distance of 73½ miles, will on the same day be opened for Passenger and Goods Traffic, and the Trains to and from South East Line will run as under:—

The present 9-30 A.M. Train will leave Bombay at 12 noon, and run through to Kistna, arriving there at 11-40 A.M. the following morning.

The present 3 P.M. Train will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M. and run as far as Poona only, arriving there at 9-30 the same evening.

The Up S. E. Mail Train will leave Kistna at 2-20 P.M., arriving in Bombay at 1 P.M. the following day, calling at Poona at 5-35 A.M.

The Up Poona Train will leave at 12 noon instead of 3-50 P.M., and arrive in Bombay at 7 P.M.

The Up Callian Local Train will leave Callian at 8-25 A.M. instead of at 8-10 A.M., arriving in Bombay as at present.

The Khamgaum State Railway will on the same day be re-opened for Traffic, and a Train will run to and from that Station in connection with the Up and Down Nagpore Passenger Trains.

The following Stations on the Jubbulpore Line will also on the same day be opened, and Passengers will be booked at them by the Mixed Trains only:—

Sowda	Rampore
Ranera	Babai
Mandwa	Simree
Hursood	Piperia
Mandla	Sehora
Kurailee	Kurruckbaile
Pagdar	Saipore
Dhurumkhond	Marble Rock
Dhollera	

A Station called Sisowlee, situated between Mussawnd and Julgaum, will also be opened for traffic, and Passengers will be booked at it by the Up and Down Nagpore Trains.

Madras Time, 30 minutes in advance of Bombay time, is in every case quoted.

For further particulars see Company's Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November 1870.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail,

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, 1 oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE of WESTERN INDIA will ASSEMBLE at the Masonic Hall, No. 1 Grant Buildings, Colaba, on TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 6 P.M., precisely, for the INSTALLATION of OFFICE BEARERS.

By order of the Provincial Grand Master,

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON, Provincial Grand Secretary.

Bombay, 26th November 1870.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 15th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Funds Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE, Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the WAR IN FRANCE, the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for CHAMPAGNES, &c., now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to advance our quotations as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we cannot undertake to supply French Wines, &c., at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office, JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY *versus* THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, conduce to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL, (BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA. (Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL. (NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at 'home,' has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages;—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT! CLEARANCE SALE of MILLINERY FOR APPROACHING CHRISTMAS WEAR.

Messrs. DOSSAJEE ESMALJEE & Co., No. 29 Medow Street, wishing to close their business in the Fort, offer best of opportunities to the Public in a CLEARANCE SALE at 25 per cent. discount of all the Goods now in their Shop, such as Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cashmere, &c., &c.

A call on Messrs. D. E. & Co. will prove worthy of the trouble.

Messrs. D. E. & Co. earnestly beg that their Claims on Constituents may be paid in before 31st December 1870.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S „	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S „	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S „	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S „	White Shirts	60	0 „
BADHAM'S „	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S „	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S „	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S „	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S „	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S „	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By appointment To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT. PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA[illegible] AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opp[illegible]

Beg respectfully to invite the at[illegible] of [illegible] Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and [illegible] stock consisting [illegible] Anti-fouling Comp[illegible] for the [illegible] every description of engineering p[illegible] &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the [illegible] at moderate rates, and orders will meet with [illegible] and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may [illegible]

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triestine Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.- The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES, A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara, Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE. For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS, ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY.........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA.........East Street.
CALCUTTA.........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
26 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	[illegible]

[illegible]

BRANDIES.

[illegible]

Those brands with an * (asterisk) [illegible]

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
„ 5 „	Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „	Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE and COMPANY, BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—

Magnums in 1 dozen cases	Rs. 82 per dozen.	
Quarts in 1 „ „	„ 42 „	
Pints in 2 „ „	„ 21 „	

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER in 4 Dozen Cases.

At the request of the SHIPPERS, to CLOSE ACCOUNTS, we are now selling this Beer at Rs. 5 per dozen.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

PRICE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—

Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	„ 34 per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	„ 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	„ 30 per 2 doz. pints.

STILL HOCKS:—

Laubenheimer	„ 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „
Marcobrunner	„ 24 „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule.	„ 45 „

CLARETS:—

St. Estèphe Médoc	„ 9 „
Chateau Bellevue	„ 14 „
Chateau de Frauds	„ 16 „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Larose	„ 22 „
Chateau Margaux, 1865	„ 24 „

BRANDY:—

S. W. S. 1865	„ 20 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	„ 24 „
Blanchy Frères	„ 28 „

ITALIAN WINES:—

Sicilian Claret	„ 7 per doz.
„ Sherry (Marsala)	„ 12 „
Moscata	„ 14 „
Barbera	„ 14 „
Tokai	„ 14 „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „
Barolo	„ 14 „

BEER:—

Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	„ 6 „

OLIVE OIL:—

Genuine Italian	„ 8 „

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, &c.

UP COUNTRY TREASURES:—

Containing 20 assorted Tins: Asparagus and other vegetable Sausages, Hare and Goose Liver Pies. Rs. 40 per Case.

PRESERVED ITALIAN FRUITS and BONBONS:—

Suitable for presents at Rs. 9 per assorted case.

CANDLES:—

"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality in small boxes of 24 packets.

Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.

Carriage „ „ 6½ „ „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co., BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, 24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BOMBAY METAL MART.

We beg to intimate that we have REMOVED our STOREYARD from BOREE BUNDER to CARNAC BUNDER, near the Overbridge. We have also OPENED a STORE-ROOM on the GROUND-FLOOR of our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle, where we have on view, and for sale, Portable and Fixed Engines, Pumps, and all kinds of Plant and Tools for Contractors, &c.

All Communications in future should be addressed to our Fort Office.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL COMMAND. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BREAKFAST EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN, The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS, La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16-3-1; 2nd cl. £11-19-4 To London, 1st cl. £23 4s. 0d.; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES, PRISONS—LAVATORIES, ABATTOIRS and MARKETS, BARRACKS—MORTUARIES, ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to

J. FARRELL, Secretary, Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention [illegible]

[illegible]

BISHOP'S GRANULAR [illegible]

[illegible] This perfectly [illegible] which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co., "Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen. Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen (Wholesale and Retail), India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 to 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD (Corner of Cheapside) LONDON,

Established 1843.

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Preserved Provisions
	Carriages	
Musical Instruments	Saddlery & Harness	Stationery
Ironmongery	Boots and Shoes	Books
Fire-arms	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.
Agricultural Implements	Ales	
	Beers	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., 50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantines.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. Soho Square, London

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm at quoted rates. Government Paper closed weak.

CALCUTTA.—24TH NOVEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-10, 97-11, and 97-12, or 2-6 to 2-4 discount.
5 per cents of 1856-57, small amounts at Rs 106-8.
5½ per cent, a good amount at Rs 113-4.
6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1870 at Rs. 109.

In shares—

One Bank of Bengal shares, yesterday, at Rs 1,450.
National Bank shares, at Rs 119.
Punjaub Bank shares at Rs 80.
East Indian Railway Stock at Rs 250 per £20.
Great Eastern Hotel Co's shares at Rs 167½.
Bishnauth Tea Co's contributory shares yesterday at Rs 25, and fully-paid up shares, to-day, at Rs 106.
East Indian Tea Co's shares at Rs 25.

—*Englishman.*

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Nov. 23.)

CONSIDERING the position of affairs in Europe it cannot be said that business is dull in Calcutta, so far at least as exports are concerned, and, but for the scarcity of tonnage and smallness of stocks, a very much larger produce business would probably be in progress. Buyers are not wanting for anything and everything that is offered for sale, and the prices current to-day for most of the staples bear favourable comparison with the prices paid for several years past, indeed for some articles values are higher than ever before known, instance Jute and Rapeseed, while for Jute Cuttings, Saltpetre, Shellac and Hides prices are at an extremely high point.

FREIGHTS have advanced all round from 3 to 5s. per ton except for Jute, which has remained steady. The disengaged tonnage has decreased from 18 to 11,000 tons, and there is not a single unfixed iron vessel in the port—a most singular circumstance. There are six steamers loading for the United Kingdom, and several others or expected to arrive shortly.

QUOTATIONS VIA CAPE TO LONDON.—Saltpetre £1-15; Rice £2-5; Seeds £2-2-6 to £2-5; Jute £2-12-6; Tea, Cotton, Hides £2-17-6.

QUOTATIONS VIA SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON PER STEAMER.—Saltpetre £2 to £2-5; Rice £2-10; Seeds £3-15; Jute £3-2-6; Tea, Cotton, Hides £3-15; Indigo £5.

QUOTATIONS VIA CAPE TO UNITED STATES.—Linseed Measurement Goods, and Saltpetre, dlrs. 10½ to 11½.

BENGAL COTTON.—Another steamer is loading for Hongkong and will sail about the 3rd proximo with 5,000 bales, partly new and partly old crop. For shipment to Great Britain business has been chiefly confined to forward sales of new fair for December delivery at Rs. 19-4 down to 18-4 in fully pressed bales. To-day the market is again firmer owing to the more pacific aspect of the Russian difficulty, and sellers now ask Rs. 19 for new fair baled, delivery all December. The price of new fair on the spot is Rs. 19-8 to 20. The new season's crop is expected to be large and good, and the parcels that have already come to hand certainly corroborate this information.

LIGHT GUNNY CLOTH FOR INDIAN COTTON BALES.—Further orders in course of execution for Bombay, Rangoon, and the Coast at 1½ anna per yard of 29 inches wide.

GUNNY BAGS reached their lowest point last week, and are not likely to touch the same prices for months to come, and buyers, who may have waited for an opportunity to go in at cheaper prices than those lately current, have lost the last chance of doing so. It has been pointed out for three months past that prices were very low, now the market has taken a turn, and prices already higher will be higher still. Quotations:—Twills 26 by 44 Rs. 39; C make 40 by 28 Rs. 30; D make 40 by 29 Rs. 26, and make 40 by 29 Rs. 23 per hundred.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Gordon, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Punjab.
Smith, Bengal General List, on medical certificate, from Punjab.
Miles, Surgeon, Bombay Royal Artillery, from Mhow.
Yates, Lieutenant, Bombay Native Infantry, from medical certificate, from England.
Preston, Lieutenant, Bengal 11th Hussars, from leave, from England.
French, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, from sick leave, from England.
Chowne, Captain 6th Punjab Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Adamson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Morgan, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Hooshungabad.
Weatheral, Ensign, 49th Foot attached 22nd Regiment, to rejoin, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Turnbull, Assistant Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination, to join, to Poona.
Leggett, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Dorundah.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 26th November, 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Regiment N. I.—Captain G. B. Crispin, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.

12th Regiment N. I.—Major C. T. Heathcote, officiating Wing Officer 4th Rifles, to officiate as Wing Officer.—Major Heathcote, will join at the public expense.

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant B. T. Bulkley, Wing Subaltern, to be Quarter Master, vice Captain James.

Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot (2nd Wing Subaltern on probation and officiating Adjutant 1st Regiment N. I.) has qualified as a Surveyor.

So much of G. O. C. No. 702, dated 16th instant, as relates to Assistant Surgeon Creagh is cancelled.

No. 1316 Sergeant William Hossack, unattached List, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery employed in the Ordnance Department, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to his Brigade.

Gunner Hossack will join B Battery at Kurrachee.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain R. O. DeMontmorency, 83rd Foot, is directed to proceed to to England at the public expense, in view to joining the Staff College by the 1st February next. On arrival he will report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

Captain Adam Hogg, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 29th Regiment N. I, 2nd Belooch Battalion.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

Major W. W. Willoughby, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, on the 20th November 1870.

Captain H. Gardiner, Staff Corps, on the 20th November 1870.

Surgeon Major J. F. Shekleton, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, on the 20th Nov. 1870.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Turnbull, on the 20th November 1870.

Captain and Brevet Major C. M. Griffith, Staff Corps, on the 22nd November 1870.

Captain A. Hogg, Staff Corps, on the 22nd November 1870.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee according to the lower standard:—

Captain F. A. Farquharson, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Grant.

Bombardier James Ezekiel, Quarter Master General's Department, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Owing to the excess in the number of Hospital Apprentices, no examination of candidates for admission will be held pending a further notification.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

7th Foot 1st Battalion.—Regimental Order dated 20th October 1870, directing Lieut. and Adjutant G. Barton, in the absence of any qualified officer, to perform the duties of Interpreter to the Battalion temporarily, and in addition to his own.

83rd Foot.—Regimental Order dated 21st November, appointing Ensign J. A. R. Bell Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, vice Lieut the Honourable E Gifford, resigned.

27th 1st Belooch Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order dated 15th November, directing Ensign A. S. W. Connor, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. Morse, proceeded on leave.

12th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order dated 5th November, directing Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties.

108th Foot.—Regimental Order dated 24th October, appointing Lieut. E Lloyd Interpreter to the Regiment, vice Ensign Bingham.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion).—Captain H. Flood, to Poorundhur, from 15th November to 14th December 1870, on medical certificate.

106th Foot.—Lieut. H. A. B. Moorhouse, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.
COMMANDING P. D. A.

Poona, 26th November 1870.

An European District Court Martial will assemble at Poona, on Saturday next, the 3rd proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Mess-room of H. M.'s 83rd Foot, for the trial of Quarter Master Sergeant Joseph Smith, Staff of the Poorundhur Sanitarium.

The Poona Brigade will furnish a Field Officer as President, and the requisite number of members to form the Court.

The Brigade Major is appointed Prosecutor.

Major La Touche, officiating Commandant Poona Horse, is directed to proceed to Khandeish to inspect the outposts of his regiment, and to travel expeditiously at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

3rd Hussars.—Captain H. R. Pim, for 30 days, from the 10th December 1870, on privilege leave.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 23.)

Mr. Daniel Walter McMullen Testro, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, lately in charge of the Sub-division of Khoordah, is transferred to Bhaugulpore.

Mr. Alexander Meyrick Broadley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Patna.

Mr. J. B. Shadwell to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, in the Fourth Grade, with effect from the 5th instant, and till the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Raban, or until further orders.

Mr. William Ostliffe Adams Beckett to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Thomas Smith, or until further orders.

Major William Henry Joseph Lance to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gowalparah, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain Archibald Edwards Campbell, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Edward Gordon Lillingston to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Julpigooree, during the absence, on deputation, of Colonel Edwin Alexander Rowlatt, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Howe Renny, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling, to be a Special Deputy Collector for the Settlement of Cooch Behar.

Mr. Leonard Charles Abott to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. G. Bellette, M. A., Inspector of Schools, North-East Division, leave for two months, from 15th instant, or subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The Reverend Joseph Samuel Sandys, M. A., Chaplain of Dum-Dum, 60 days leave from the 17th instant.

Mr. George Robert King Meares, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Maunbhoom, is transferred to Rungpore.

Surgeon Benjamin Simpson to be Civil Surgeon of Patna.

Surgeon Theodore Duka to be Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, but to continue to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Patna, till the arrival of Dr. Simpson, or until further orders.

The following acting grade promotions of District Superintendents of Police are sanctioned, with effect from the 4th instant, viz.:—

Captain Russell Morland Skinner to officiate in the First Grade.

Mr. Edward Inglis Shuttleworth to officiate in the Second Grade.

Mr. James Hammond Thompson to officiate in the Third Grade.

Mr. William Henry Cornish to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Gowalparah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Francis Thomas Platts, or until further orders. Mr. Cornish will officiate in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents, with effect from the 4th instant.

Mr. George John Cawley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Garrow Hills, to officiate in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents.

Assistant-Surgeon James Fawcus to officiate as Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, from the date on which Dr. Frederik John Mouat takes subsidiary leave of absence preparatory to resigning the service, and to be Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, from the date of Dr. Mouat's departure from Bombay.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Members of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, viz:—

Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson.
Mr. Thomas H. Wordie.
Baboo Digumber Mitter.

Mr. Charles A. Sbillingford to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Surgeon-Major Frederick John Mouat, Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to resigning the service.

Dr. James A. Green, officiating Civil Medical Officer of Gowbatty, for six months.

The services of Surgeon Lindsay Frederick Dickson, officiating Civil Surgeon of Mymensing, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Rajshahye Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the Second Grade, with effect from the 17th September 1870.

Mr. H. J. Handley, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals' Division, passed in Colloquial Hindustanie on the 22nd October 1870.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 22.)

Mr. J. R. Daniel, Acting Civil and Session Judge of Trichinopoly, leave for two years, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Major M. W. Carr, Assistant Inspector General of Police, privilege leave for three months.

Captain C. C. Hewetson, Cantonment Magistrate of Palaveram, privilege leave for one month.

Captain C. Maclean, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, for one month, in extension of leave.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Reverend J. McKee, D.D., Chaplain of Trevandrum, privilege leave for fifty days.

Mr George Emilius Bird to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Captain Wheatly Robertson, Staff Corps, to act as Assistant Inspector General of Police.

Lieutenant James McKay MacDonald, of the European Veterans, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Palaveram.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Boyle, commanding Malabar and Canara, to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's church, Cannanore, vice Colonel Triscot, resigned.

Mr. Lewis McIver, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George.

Captain E. W. Childers, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, attached to the Arsenal, Fort Saint George, will take charge of the Stationery Depot during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. F. Henegan, Royal Artillery, Acting Commissary of Ordnance in charge of Arsenal, Fort Saint George, and Superintendent of Stationery.

Mr. George Emilius Bird is admitted as a member of the Madras Civil Service from the 18th instant, the date of his arrival at Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon H. J. Beach, on furlough medical certificate for two years, to embark from Madras.

Madras Staff Corps—Lieutenant James William Smith Butler having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the 20th November 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. H. Coote, of the Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 38th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, to embark from Penang.

Captain G. E. Borradaile, of the Staff Corps, attached 28th Regiment N. I., on furlough medical certificate, to embark from Madras.

Major H. L. Grove, of the Staff Corps, Superintendent of Army Schools, on furlough for two years, to embark from Bombay.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals J. H. Orr, C. B. and M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from the 22th November 1870, on a pension of £800 per annum, instead of £550 as notified in G. O. G. 15th November 1870, No. 213.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 15th November 1870.

The following removals, appointments, and postings are ordered:—

Captain W. Coningham, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 26th Native Infantry to Adjutant 25th N. I.—with effect from date of embarkation of Lieutenant Magan, who vacates.

Captain C. J. Jennings, from 2nd Wing Subn. 3rd L. I., to 1st Wing Subn. 3rd L. I.—vice Fischer.

Captain F. H. Tyrrell, from Offg. Qr. Master 3rd L. I. to 2nd Wing. Subn. and Offg. Qr. Master 3rd L. I.

Ensign G. C. Fenwick, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 11th Native Infantry, to 1st Wing Subn. 36th Native Infantry—to join.

Surgeon C. Cooper, M.D., from attached 5th Infantry, to 5th Infantry.

Surgeon W. Doyle, M.D., F.R.C.S., to attached 25th Infantry.

Surgeon C. Robertson, M. D., from 5th Infantry to 1st Infantry.

1st Class Apothecary J. W. Mackenzie, from Cantonment Hospital, Secunderabad, to Medical Stores, Secunderabad, vice Apothecary Wahab, sick—to join.

2nd Class Apothecary A. L. Xavier, from Deputy Inspector General's Department, Presidency District, to Cantonment Hospital, Secunderabad—at the public expense.

2nd Class Apothecary R. H. Legge, Deputy Inspector General's Department, Presidency District, at the public expense.

1st Class Assistant Apothecary R. S. Dawson is to be considered as having acted as 2nd-Class Apothecary in the Central Jail at Cannanore, from 25th April to 16th October 1870, both days inclusive, vice Apothecary J. Charlesworth.

The following removal is ordered:—

Captain C. McInroy from attached 34th Light Infantry to attached 39th N. I.—to join.

Lieutenant F. deSausmarez, 71st Foot, Provisional Aide-de-Camp to the Officer Commanding Pegu Division, has passed the examination prescribed for Aide-de-Camps, on the 4th October 1870.

Head Quarters, Madras, 21st November 1870.

Ensign A. Howlett, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, is appointed a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps, and is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 28th Native Infantry.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Bolton, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, from Nagpore Force to Ceded District.

Lieutenant D. J. S. McLeod, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, from Ceded District to Nagpore Force.

The following order is confirmed:—

30th October 1870.—Captain Nepean to continue to officiate as Brigade Major, Malabar and Canara, until relieved.

Leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Brigadier-General J. D. Mein, commanding Northern Districts, 15 days privilege leave in extension of his present leave.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Bolton, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force, from 8th November 1870, or date of departure—Bombay s. c. to appear before a medical board, under furlough rules of 1868.

Staff Corps.—Captain D. W. Williams, attached 9th Native Infantry, in extension to 16th December 1870—Poona, private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH NOVEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship loading
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. "
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta...Salt		Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Augusta May	Clark	Moulmein, Sept. 24.
	Nimrod	Pearse	Cardiff, Aug. 12.
	Alpine	Sanders	Liverpool, Aug. 12.
	Albert Wilhelm	Bunelberg	Clyde, Aug. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Madras (s)	James	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Calliope, Simmons, to Calcutta.
Ship Waterloo, Salmon, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Malacca, to China, &c.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 24 Nile (s) ......Jones......London, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 24 Ivanhoe...... ....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 23 Ethiopia (s)...... ...... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Paraguay (s), 3 cases rose post paper and 48 cases foolscape paper, Volkart Brothers & Co.; 2 cases mail phaeton, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wadia; 1 case double harness, Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook.
Victoria Cross, 8 cases black lustres, Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons & Co.
Michael Angelo, 50 cases copper sheet, Munjee Nursey.
Balkamah, 70 tons chalk, Edward Bates & Co.
Dragoon, 27 cases sherry, D. S. Kemp & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

James Rowain, 1,542 tons coal, W. Nicol & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Hindustan (s), 3 cases English books, Thacker, Vining & Co.; 1 box gold and silver coins, Mumoodbhoy Mohomedbhoy Meemee; 12 boxes silver dollars and gold guineas, Ally Mahomed Ebram.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 20 cases peacock feathers, Ludhabhoy Rujubally; 92 cases olibanum and 10 cases peacock feathers, John Mahomed Megjee; 41 cases olibanum and 12 cases mother o' pearls shells, Bhimjee Syan.
Parana, 5 bales carpets, Framjee Nowrojee; 26 cases olibanum, Hasson Khan.
Baroda (s), 14 bales cow hides, Ebram Hajee Dada.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 25 bales cotton, Mathooradass Ragowjee; 36 bales cotton, Kessowjee Bhanjee; 123 cwts horns, Ludhabhoy Rujubally; 112 bales cotton, Jasing Damoder; 33 bales cotton, Gopallrow Mulhar.
The Foundling, 25 bales cotton, Mathooradass Soorjee; 9 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Gitana, 90 bales cotton, Boolasellall Chooneelall; 28 bales cotton, Ramputtap Loyah; 42 bales cotton, Bunseelall Abeerchund.
Euphrates (s), 50 bales wool, Vullubdass Jairam.
Caranjah, 88 bales cotton, Callianjee Madunjee.
Baroda (s), 60 bales wool, Doogersee Gopjee; 50 bales wool, Goolam Hooson Fazulbhoy & Co.; 107 bales cotton, Dayall Bhimjee; 65 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee; 53 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 60 bales wool, Vasonjee Vuriya; 50 bales wool, Sewjee Premjee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurriah.
Victoria Cross, 109 bales cotton, Anundroop Custoorchund; 110 bales cotton, Boolasillall Choonilall.
Balkamah, 100 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.; 103 bales cotton Bhoolasillall Choonilall.
North Tyne (s), 1,398 bags wet dates, Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca (s), 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SUTHERLAND—October 17th, at Bank Street, Aberdeen, James Sutherland, late of Mazagon Dockyard, Bombay.—Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

NICHOLLS—November 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Nicholls, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—GAUSSEN—November 24th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, T. J. Murray, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Louisa, second daughter of Thomas Gaussen, Esq., Guernsey.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—November 22nd, at Fyzabad, the wife of Charles Chapman, Esq., of a daughter.
GEORGE—November 24th, at Canning Road, Allahabad, the wife of Edward C. George, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARSHALL—HARRISON—November 15th, at All Saint's Church, Boolundshuhur, by the Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay, B. D., Chaplain of Meerut, Alexander Chalmers Marshall, Assistant Superintendent of Chumba, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Marshall, Bengal Army, to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of Major G. A. Harrison, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATH.

WOODS—November 18th, at Meerut, Kate Mary, the beloved wife of Major Veterinary Surgeon Woods, Stud Department.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1870.

THE public will have scarcely missed the document we published yesterday—"The Campaign of 1870, by the Emperor Napoleon." Can any student of military history recall to memory a parallel confession from a ruling person? Frederick the Great, in his memoirs, is frequently frank enough. He says, the King should have done this, or here the King blundered, or in this case the King's calculations were all wrong; but he never says the King wanted to do this, but he did not; the King should have done that, but refrained; the King saw the right course, and deliberately adopted the wrong. But this is precisely what the Emperor Napoleon has written or dictated. As an autobiographical fragment this brief memoir is more valuable than anything penned by Prince Louis Napoleon, or Napoleon III.; and it is more astounding than any essay ever composed by a sovereign. It reveals the man, and reveals him as he was painted by Kinglake—reveals "the bewildered literary man" who, in moments of great emergency, could not act. Kinglake never imputed personal cowardice to the Prince or the Emperor, and in this respect the historian has been singularly misjudged; but he did impute to the man that, face to face with dire peril, demanding firm resolve and prompt action, he hesitated, doubted, succumbed. His conduct during the campaign of 1870 is the counterpart of his behaviour in the barrack square at Strasburg when he allowed the Colonel to arrest him. External influence, during this war, acted the part of Colonel Taillander, if we rightly remember the officer's name. The Emperor found himself "collared" on the Moselle at the very opening of the war, and from that moment he was as submissive as a child. Never, even in the Italian campaign, other than a book-soldier, he was lost as soon as he faced the terrible, the confounding reality of his dreams. The "Confessions of Wilhelmshöhe" is the picture of a Fatalist in despair; more painful picture it is difficult to imagine.

In one respect the document contrasts most strikingly with all other Napoleonic literature—it is frankness itself. The Emperor is at the pains to remind his readers that he listened with "a look of sadness" to the shouts of "Onward to Berlin." Already, in the heart of Paris, while he was pondering plans of campaign, his spirit sank within him at the prospect of the difficult task undertaken with means suddenly discovered to be inferior. He knew that his army was numerically inadequate and that his sole chance of success lay in rapidity of movement; but, considering that he was anything save a military genius, one would be amazed that he allowed himself to be hurried into war, did not this document make it plain that the Emperor of the French had ceased to be his own master. Nevertheless, with looks of sadness he studied the map, and planned a campaign. He intended to concentrate 250,000 men on the Rhine, pass that river at Maxau, where the railway to Carlsruhe crosses the stream, force the South Germans to be neutral, and then hurry to encounter "the Prussians." But when he came to try it, lo, the military machinery would not work; the railways failed, the system failed, defects known to exist—for he says they were veterans of fifty years' standing—became visible. He could not lay his hand on men or artillery, or transport, or stores. An excessive centralization, born of deep mistrust and a greed for power, paralyzed the boasted organization. As we read we encounter the words "routine," "deceptions," "illusions"—the Empire it seems, was a house of cards; if so, we only take his confessions as they stand, what are we to think of the Emperor who, for twenty years was master in the house, and to a great extent the builder thereof? One would think, from the tone of his writing, that he really thought himself not responsible for the "defects" which he so frankly describes; but that, unconscious that they referred to himself, he was repeating again in exile, the severe criticisms he directed against Louis Philippe in the *Pas de Calais*. Yet he was not unconscious—only incorrigible; for he throws the blame on inveterate habits and the Chambers—the Chambers, which he packed with official candidates, wherein he had a majority for nineteen years, which he never trusted with an iota of real power!

All these deficiencies burst upon him when he arrived at Metz. Moreover, he knew nothing of the movements or numbers of the Germans—he not having sought to discover either, and the Germans not having obligingly sent him daily bulletins of their proceedings—and to find out he took his little boy down to Saarbruck, and there superintended the famous baptism of fire. But he found out nothing. "All uncertainty only passed away" when Macmahon was smashed at Wörth and Frossard at Saarbruck; when "we were caught in the very act of formation," having done nothing—absolutely nothing to prevent that result. Macmahon was destroyed; de Failly cut off and in retreat; Canrobert was still at Chalons; Douay of the 7th Corps was slowly mustering far away at Belfort—to be ultimately sent to Chalons—by way of Paris! It is no wonder that "under these circumstances," the "looks of sadness" changed into a state of "profound depression." Nevertheless he had a bright and a right idea—he wanted to fall back at once on Chalons; but a letter from M. Ollivier maundering about "the deplorable effect on the public mind" which would follow an abandonment of Lorraine, sufficed to make this imperial man renounce his sound idea. He stayed at Metz—his army increased to 140,000 men—*how* did they become 173,000 on the 30th October?—and had a hope of falling on one of the "Prussian" armies before they effected their junction. Sound idea again, not carried out. Why? One trifling condition precedent to the falling upon one of the armies was not fulfilled. He did not know where they were! "The action was paralysed by the absolute ignorance in which we always remained concerning the position and the strength of the hostile armies. So well did the Prussians conceal their movements behind the formidable shelter of cavalry which they deployed before them in all directions, that, notwithstanding the most persevering inquiries, *it was never really known where the mass of their troops was*, nor, in consequence, where our chief efforts should be directed. On the 14th of August, as also on the 16th, no one imagined that the whole Prussian army had to be dealt with; no one doubted at Gravelotte that Verdun could easily be reached on the morrow. At Paris they were no better informed than we." Can anything be more pitiful? An army of 140,000 men supported by a strong entrenched camp, reasonably provided with cavalry, sits absolutely still about its forts, and knows nothing of what is coming against it, nor whence! Really this was playing at warfare. To appease public opinion the Emperor gave the command to Bazaine. Several generals implored the Emperor to quit the army, urging that if he were locked up in Metz, "the Head of the State *would be* incapacitated for conducting the affairs of the country." He would be! His own confession shows that he had been long incapacitated, or with military institutions like those he has described, and an army numerically inferior he never would have rushed into war. Finally he went away to Chalons, still cradled in delusions. What did he find? That he had already become a person of no account, that the Chambers had been convoked "without even a reference to the Emperor," that the Ministers, his own creatures, "appeared afraid to pronounce the name of the Emperor," and that the said Emperor, who wanted to enter Paris, "discovered that it would be impossible to play out the part which belonged to him," that of holding the reins of Government? Nevertheless, and we shall soon see why, he continued to take an ostensible share in business. At Chalons a third bright idea—not executed. It was to send the Mobiles to Vincennes, the army towards Paris, and the Emperor with the Mobiles. But the Government at Paris would not hear of it—the Emperor must not come, the army must relieve Metz. Macmahon protested as became a soldier; the Emperor knew, or says he knew, it would be folly to move towards Metz; but he succumbed, and drew Macmahon down with him. Still eager to avoid a blunder, Macmahon, to gain time, moved on Rheims; but a "most pressing injunction" from Paris, ordered him to march towards Metz. "As to the Emperor he made no opposition," he could not oppose the Government and the Empress Regent, he was "completely nullified." Imagine a real Napoleon in like circumstances receiving an "injunction" to commit a *bêtise* in war! Having yielded, the Emperor "followed the army" like a correspondent, with sullen feelings of resignation. He had another opportunity. When Macmahon had reached le Chêne Populeux, *he* saw that a retreat to the west, back again over the Aisne, was the only chance of saving the army, and gave orders to that effect; but was prevented by "formal injunctions to continue his march." And here we surprise the secret of the Emperor's conduct and his own condemnation. "Unquestionably," he says, "the Emperor could have countermanded this order, but he was resolved not to oppose the decision of the Regency, and had resigned himself to submit *to the consequences of the fatality which attached itself to all the resolutions of the Government*." In a sense, therefore, the Emperor did betray the army into the disaster of Sedan; betrayed it by not exerting his imperial will.

We need not pursue the painful subject any further. No man, except Rousseau, ever painted his own weakness and folly more frankly than Napoleon III., so long a sort of brazen image with feet of clay; so long a sort of idol to the French people, whose ruin he has wrought. Yet not he alone—the Grand Nation is itself the most to blame for its own sufferings. Here was a man who went out wantonly to war without knowing whether he had an army; who, when on the field, never knew where the enemy was nor what were its numbers; who succumbed at once, gave in as soon as he was fairly collared, made no fight at all, and for a month never exerted himself except at the last moment when by prompt surrender of everything, he saved an army from slaughter. Yet the marvellous retrospect in which he has indulged himself and the world, so shameful in many of its details, does not prevent him from lecturing his late people, and throwing the blame over everybody but himself. The prisoners, he says, may "profit during their sojourn in Prussia by appreciating that which gives strength to a country—the powers that be respected [we may add and respectable], the law obeyed [and worthy of obedience], the military and patriotic spirit dominating all interests and all opinions"—even dynastic interests, your Majesty? There was always something of the schoolmaster in this Bonaparte, and is so still. We may say of him that he meant well and meant to be famous; the fame he coveted was that of Napoleon I., the fame he has got will be similar to that of a Theodore von Neuhoff or a Ripperda. His life will serve as the brightest illustration of stupendous failure.

GOVERNMENT have authorized the transfer of the cash balances, and the management of the treasury business, to the New Bank of Bombay, at the stations where the Bank has established branches, such as Poona, Ahmedabad, Broach, Dharwar, and Kurrachee. The transfer will be effected from the 1st December next.

THE "Indian Mirror" says that the Duke of Argyll will shortly send out instructions to the Government of India to proceed with the Native Marriage Bill. It says that the source of the information is reliable.

LIEUT. J. J. KENNEDY, Hyderabad Contingent, has passed the prescribed examination in the Persian language according to the higher standard. Lieut. Kennedy will, we believe, get a reward of Rs. 800 for his proficiency in the language.

THE "New York Observer" of Oct. 6th has a piece of startling news:—"A despatch from London announces the death of the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India. He was appointed Governor-General of India in 1868, and has filled the position with great ability and much acceptance, both in India and at home."

IT is probable, says the "Indian Daily News," that no officer from outside is to be appointed to act for Major General Broome, the Controller General of Military Expenditure, who has obtained six months' leave. As the office establishment of the Controller General is merely the account branch of the Military Secretariat. Colonel Burne, the Military Secretary to Government, with the aid of one of his four assistants, will perform the duties in addition to his own.

THE military correspondent of the "Pioneer" states on good authority that the committee on the long-debated question about the form of gun to be universally adopted for our field artillery, have decided, almost unanimously, in favour of muzzle-loaders in supercession of the present breech-loaders. This decision may probably be considered final, because the present committee was virtually appointed by the Horse-Guards, who have always been so obstinately opposed to the change.

THE "Pioneer" has the following telegram about the passing of the Bill to amend the Penal Code:—

"Calcutta, 25th November, 1.31 P. M.—Mr. Stephen moved that the bill to amend the Penal Code be passed, and answered lengthily the arguments used in the memorial from the British Indian Association. He spoke for an hour on the liberty of the press, as he felt a peculiar interest in it from his former connection in England. He also spoke strongly of Wahabeeism, but said there was nothing intrinsically disloyal in Mahomedan tenets. He believed that portion of the community well affected. Bill passed."

"BRITISH arbitration in the vexed Kelat, Afghan and Persian boundary question is to be at once proceeded with," says the "Friend of India." "Colonel Goldsmid has left Teheran, with his commission, and large powers, and will immediately begin the duties of arbitration, which he ought to make all-important. Among other matters he may show both Persia and Afghanistan that we have the most impartial, and at the same time most friendly, policy to both. This, of itself, were invaluable. In addition to this the arbitration itself ought to be of immense value."

THE young Maharajah of Mysore seems from a paragraph in the "Pioneer" to be getting on well under the care of Colonel Malleson. He likes his work and likes his play, and does both well—distributing his affections impartially between the horn-book and cricket, the slate and the saddle. The Ranees who, having no substantial grievance, have been hitherto com[illegible]g grievously, are now on better terms [illegible]e guardian of the Maharajah, and have even become amiable towards him. Colonel Malleson, we are glad to hear, is now entirely recovered from his serious accident in August last.

IT is said by a Calcutta journal that the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, has intimated to the Board of Agency of the E. I. Railway Company, that the number of accidents occurred since the construction of the line in this country, appears to be greater than in England, and has desired that in communication with the London board, stringent measures should be adopted for the prevention of accidents. The board is said to have observed that the number of accidents alluded to must be considered small when compared with the length of the line, and that it would suggest, as a preventive measure (if Government would sanction it), the entertainment of an establishment of European officers to exercise proper supervision over the lines.

THE "Madras Times" hears from Secundrabad that the Hydrabad races have been rather more successful this year than usual. A considerable number of people have camped out at Moul Alli, and it is said that no small sum of money has changed hands during the meeting. Major Meade, R.E., has gone to Calcutta to see the Viceroy about the Hydrabad Railway. The line is at present at a stand-still in consequence of the "politicals" vexatiously insisting upon the terminus being situated at Secunderabad. As Salar Jung's government pays for the line, he naturally considers Hyderabad as its proper terminus, whence all this delay in its construction. A wing of the 4th N. I. leaves directly for Bellary. The General commanding inspects the whole regiment on the 22nd instant. The weather is described as cold, clear, and delightful.

A VERY interesting letter on Thibet and Western Yunan is contributed by the Bishop of Sebastopolis and Vicar-Apostolic of Lhassa to the "Indo-European News." The bishop states that the hills of Thibet are rich in gold, silver, mercury, iron, &c., and that the mines might easily be worked. "Thibet is the highest and wealthiest country in the world, says a popular Chinese proverb," and M. Desgodins says that "gold sand is to be found in all the rivers and even small water courses of Thibet," that for twenty days' journey around Bathang you will see Chi[illegible] gold washers, though [illegible] digging is forbidden by law, and that near the Irrawaddy silver has been found so pure that traders take it without smelting.

THE RELIEF OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

THE following letters have been received in Bombay from the office of the "National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War," 2, St. Martin's Place, London, W. C.:—

NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge on behalf of this Society the receipt of £600, the very handsome donation of the subscribers in Bombay; and I beg to tender to them through you our sincere thanks.

I have given orders for the forwarding to you, by the same mail as that which takes this letter, of printed details of the working of the Society, which I trust will be acceptable to our contributors in Bombay.

A notice of the support which you have so kindly forwarded to us will be sent to the editor of *Allen's Indian Mail* and to the *Broad Arrow*; and an acknowledgment in the column of the *Times* set apart for that purpose will also appear.—I am, &c.,

R. LOYD-LINDSAY, Chairman.

PERCY LEITH, Esq.,
Secretary Bombay Committee for Relief of sufferers in Franco-Prussian War.

NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Central Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, and to express their satisfaction at the formation of a committee in co-operation with them at Bombay, and their cordial thanks for the first remittance of six hundred pounds.—I am, &c.,

C. S. BURGESS, Secretary.

PERCY LEITH, Esq.,
Hon. Secy. Auxiliary Committee, Bombay.

NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Central Committee to request that you will be good enough to convey to the committee of the Bombay auxiliary their grateful thanks for the first remittance of £600 to the funds of this society.—I am, &c.,

C. S. BURGESS, Secretary.

PERCY LEITH, Esq., Hon. Secy.

THE COST OF A BAPTISM.

THE following is a list of the expenses incident to the birth and baptism of the Prince Imperial of France, taken from the papers found in the Tuileries:—

	Francs.
Medallions in diamonds	25,000
Allowance to the doctors	62,000
Allowance to the midwife	6,000
To the society of authors and dramatic composers.	10,000
" " of people of letters	10,000
" " of dramatic artistes	10,000
" " of musician artistes	10,000
" " of painters, sculptors, &c.	10,000
" " of industrial inventors	10,000
" " of doctors of the department of the Seine	10,000
To the charity departments of the Seine and of the Communes in which are situated the estates of the crown	93,000
Baby linen	100,000
Gratification of four months' pay to the domestic servants of her Majesty the Empress	11,000
Gratis theatrical representation of 18th March 1856	44,000
Relief to the parents of children born on the 16th	58,000
Medals to the authors and composers of the verses addressed to their Majesties, and medals to the troupes and pupils of the Lycées	85,000
Brevets sent to the parents of the god-children of their Majesties	20,000
The baptismal cortege—equipages	172,000
Gratifications to the hired persons of the household of their Majesties	160,000
Total...	898,000

It will be seen that the total does not tally with the addition of the items.

THE *North German Gazette* says that Marshal Bazaine, on the occasion of the capitulation of Metz, issued a general order forbidding the soldiers to destroy their arms, alleging as a reason that, in accordance with the usage of war, the captured fortresses and armaments of France will, at the close of hostilities, be restored to France, and that arrangements have been made by which the Germans will not retain Metz. The *North German Gazette* believes that it is able to contradict the statement.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

TOURS, 27TH Nov., 4-0 A.M.

A battle near Orleans is imminent.

Preliminary reconnoitering engagements occurred on Friday and Saturday from Montargis to Chateaudun. The Germans finding the French right was strong advanced a large force on the French left, but were repulsed at Neuville, Artenay, and Brou. The French line however, being too much extended, is being withdrawn on Orleans. Chateaudun will probably be evacuated.

Renewed fighting has taken place near Amiens. The French claim to have gained the advantage.

LONDON, 27TH Nov., 10-10 P.M.

The Austrian Ministry have resigned.

LONDON, 26TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was weaker.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅜d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10½d.
Consols, 92¼.
Oriental Bank Shares..............£41.
Chartered " " ....£14-5.
" Mercantile " ....£23.
Hongkong and Shanghai..........£36-10.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities......90⅜.
5 per cent. " " 99¼
5½ per cent. " " ......106¼.

By British Indian Cable.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 28TH Nov., 7.42 A.M.

The Columbian with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay on the 26th instant at 8-30 P.M.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 28TH Nov., 11.43 A.M.

The steamer Malta from Sydney 4th, Melbourne 8th, and King George's Sound 14th November has arrived.

The P. and O. steamer Avoca came into collision with two vessels on her voyage between Melbourne and Sydney—the brig Challenger and steamer Waimea—both vessels sank. No lives were lost.

The Melbourne Parliament opened on 27th October.

Coffee market, languid. Sugar, improved demand. Metals, inactive. Rice, limited business. Patna, quoted at £21 to £22.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

A SALUTE of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, who is expected to arrive here then. The 22nd Regiment N. I. will furnish a guard of honour, consisting of a complete company, with regimental colour and band, in full dress, under the command of an European officer, to be in readiness to receive him at the Apollo Bunder, at 7 A.M.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 26th November, compared with the statement issued on the 19th November:—

LIABILITIES.	19th Nov.	26th Nov.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	43,99,764	48,61,423
Deposits at Head Office	2,22,51,396	221,79,234
Deposits at Branches	19,09,005	18,11,895
Bank Post Bills outstanding	5,54,713	5,54,713
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	8,43,611	9,30,056
Rs.	3,63,73,489	3,67,52,321
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	12,76,536	13,23,055
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	3,56,960	3,23,960
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	21,77,942	21,98,553
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	49,38,491	46,02,868
Dead Stock .... 4,83,328 Less [illegible]	4,43,328	4,43,328
Stamps	6,071	6,024
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	15,10,676	17,66,796
Overdrafts	34,822	11,709
Govt. Reserve, Cash	3,90,764	8,61,428
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,89,36,320	1,83,25,133
Do. do. at Branches	47,83,072	50,81,043
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	15,09,507	18,08,429
Rs.	3,63,73,489	3,67,52,321

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 22nd November, 1870:—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.		
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,74,966	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...Rs.	1,34,86,165-13-6			
Do. at Branches, "	1,28,58,873-6-10	2,63,45,039	4	4
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		3,37,68,412	2	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		7,58,959	2	5
Sundries		7,25,569	6	1
Total Rs.		8,51,72,946	5	10
ASSETS.				
Government Securities		1,00,02,924	2	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		48,65,347	3	9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		55,76,237	5	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,46,95,024	14	1
Dead Stock		11,40,288	2	1
Stamps		15,171	6	0
Balances with other Banks		13,82,274	1	6
Sundries		90,186	4	3
		3,77,67,453	7	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...Rs.	2,12,97,116 2 3			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...Rs.	2,61,08,376 12 6	4,74,05,492	14	9
Total Rs.		8,51,72,946	5	10

The above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.			
Genl. Try. Blce. at H. O.	4,659,955	0	0	increase
" at Branches	338,999	12	6	increase
Other Deposits	639,077	7	4	decrease
Bank Post Bills	366,430	7	5	increase
ASSETS.				
Government Securities ..... Rs.	......			......
Loans on Govt. Secs	35,000	0	0	increase
Accounts on Credit of do	191,186	2	0	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	276,886	4	6	increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office	3,286,866	10	2	increase
Do at Branches	1,290,024	14	8	increase

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—28TH Nov. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 26th Nov., 5-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 hours 9 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th Nov., 12-38 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 1 minute.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th Nov., 7-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th Nov., 12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 37 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th Nov., 9-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 26 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th Nov. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 41	0 7
" Calcutta	3 23	0 20
" Madras	0 51	0 22
" Galle	9 32	8 59

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.—In Decature county Mrs. G. A. Crosby acts as constable. Her husband is a justice of the peace. The Garden Grove *Enterprise* says that Mrs. Crosby summons jurors, subpœnas witnesses, &c., with admirable celerity and correctness. This is not all she does. "Early in the spring," adds the *Enterprise*, "she put out a larger garden and tended it till it matured in good shape, and when harvest came on hands were scarce and demanding high wages, and although Mr. Crosby was perfectly able to pay any price for his hands, this good industrious woman mounted a self-rake machine and ran it during the harvest, cutting their own grain and that of several of their neighbours and actually made a full hand during the whole harvest time. Some of our readers may suppose from what we have said of Mrs. Crosby that she puts her whole attention to outdoor work to the detriment of her domestic affairs, but such is not the case. There is not a more tasty housekeeper or one who takes greater pride in doing all her work, and doing it well, too, than does Mrs. Crosby. The facts are that she is naturally a stirring woman, and has no family to care for, except her husband and herself, consequently her whole time is not required indoors. As an evidence of her taste, we have at our residence a very large collection of flowers from her garden, gathered and arranged by herself."

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

THE COUNTESS MAYO.

THE British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Arabia, from Brindisi to Bombay, with Countess Mayo on board, arrived at Port Said on the 27th inst., and proceeded via the Suez Canal.

A BARK FROM THE JUNGLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have doubtless remarked when you have come across a "Jungli-walla" in Bombay, how intense and respectful his admiration has been for those of his countrymen who go by the name of "Bombay men"—I mean those who are so *par excellence*. This feeling with me is profound. Buried as I am, from January to December, in the jungles, I experience, on the rare occasions when I come across a "Bombay man," very much the same sensations as a Dodo would—were the last of that race to fall into the society of a Bombay crow, or a Whitechapel magpie. The "Bombay man" is so shrewd, so keen, so man-of-the-worldly; he has so few prejudices; is on such intimate terms with *lakhs*; and he is dressed, as the Yankees would say, so (very) "bang up," that he quite takes away my breath. When I timidly creep down to Bombay, and see him, and he nonchalantly offers me a lift in his "cab" to the Club, cursorily remarking, as we spin along, that his horse don't crawl badly for a thousand rupee-er—when he makes me drink champagne and vermouth for breakfast, and, in conversation with his friends, opens before my bewildered conceptions a glimpse of the vast kaleidoscope of commerce, I—I assure you—believe anything he tells me. Of course when he says grey mules are at *par*—and twisted shirtings, or Dhollera uplands, at 1⅞, and so on, I don't quite comprehend it, but I faithfully believe it, every word. In fact, though nobody ever *has* done so, yet, if I were told by one of those Trojans of trade to admire the Bombay Cathedral, or the Town Hall, or the Chamber of Commerce (I mean its members), I really and truly believe I should straightway go and do so. On one point only do I reserve my own opinion, nay I assert it, and that is woodcraft. As a "Jungli" I claim to know the things relative to the jungles. As a zealous shikari, I would not bend my head on a point connected with *shikar* to the oldest senior partner or biggest bank manager that ever made his fortune. Hence the explanation of the apparent audacity of this letter, for it is no other than a word of counsel to the very *caste* before whom, in Bombay, I should be mute with admiration, mixed with awe, and so forth. With this preface, I'll to my simple tale:—

A few days ago—in a place which *might* be in the north of Guzerath say, or which might *not*—I left my camp about 6 A.M. to try a certain little corner of which I wotted—(*there's* a nice word!)—where-in quail were won't to lie. About half a mile from the camp I ascended a low hill, with a long gently-sloping ascent, which was thickly covered with brushwood and trees, and, in expectation of a stray buck halted to load with an "S. G." Thus placidly engaged, I was all at once startled by a loud report below me, followed by the crashing of a bullet just above my head. "Who the——!"—I was, however, spared the use of any improper language, by a second report, and a second bullet, which flew just over our heads. Crash!—whiz!—it was a perfect battle. Now I am naturally gifted with extraordinary personal courage, and *had* it been a battle, beyond doubt I should have performed something very brilliant. But I am also apt to be discreet, and as it was not a battle that I knew of, I gave the order to my shikaris to get behind the trees. Having done so, I immediately got behind one myself. All this, of course, only occupied a second. One of my men, however, couldn't find a tree handy, so he compromised with a bush. Just as he stooped, there was a third (and I *think*, a *fourth*) report, and a bullet tore through the bush and cut a small branch in two not an inch from the man's throat. He threw up his hand to his neck, but was too scared to get out more than a cry of "Sahib!" At this point—(as I say, of course all was nearly instantaneous)—I lifted up my voice "in accents wild"—and howled out a vigorous caution in English and Hindustani. The firing then ceased; and I rapidly descended the slope, encountering a couple of buck rushing upwards as I did so. On getting a view of the plain below, I saw two beings, erect upon two legs (each) and accompanied by a native cart (a butcherly method of slaughtering deer when they are so plentiful, and cover abundant), which cart was just turning round, and then the whole party turned off briskly in an opposite direction, being one at right angles to my own route. I had no glasses, so could not make out more than that there were two Europeans. At the foot of the bank were some Wagrees. A man I sent to them brought back intelligence that the "sportsmen" were "Bombay logue." Whoever they were, they calmly moved away, without even [illegible] curiosity as to the result of their system of "letting off" their guns. "Now," thought I, as I watched them receding, "who *are* you? and why don't you stop to see what mischief you have done? Are you of 'ye Scottes of Bombaye,' and was my English as incomprehensible to you, as yours would possibly have been to me? Or *was* it comprehended, but you are fearing, after your cannie fashion, that there may be something to pay? Or are you Irish, and don't you care? Or are you English, and in a f——? But no; everybody knows that no Englishman ever does *that*!" I sent again to ask the Wagrees of my cries if caution had been audible, and I could not resist adding the intelligence that somebody had been most dreadfully shot, with the malicious hope of disturbing the "Bombay logues'" future slumbers. The answer came back that I had been plainly heard; and that the "Sahibs" had immediately made the strategic movement described. I should add that I had been the more surprised at the shots, as I knew well that no local district-wallas were anywhere in my neighbourhood.

Well, I went on my way, thinking how very lucky it was that Bombay was not nearer, and having filled my modest "stick," and something over, for the "swarri," I returned to my camp, to breakfast and work. But all the morning long the sound of guns came down the breeze, and, except that I was very much jollier where I was, I might have been outside Paris, in the Bois de Boulogne or d'Enghien. In the heat of the day, the firing ceased, but afterwards burst out anew. I suppose I must have heard forty shots in all that day. That evening, after dinner, an intelligent native official, of the small-fry order, came to see me on business. That concluded, we discussed local topics, and finally shikar. At last he said that two Sahibs had been in the neighbourhood all day shooting; that he had seen one of their attendants, and had heard that they were "Bink Sahibs from Bombay." What that is unless the name of one, or both, was Binks, I don't know. "What did they get?" I asked, a little jealously perhaps. "*Main-ne suna-ke inhon-ne ek kala hern mara hai, Sahib.*" Shade of Nimrod! Only one black buck, after all that battle of Waterlooing! My first impulse was to laugh with savage glee; I am not quite sure I didn't. Then a feeling of pity stole over me, and gained the mastery. "Poor souls!" I exclaimed; "poor *dear* souls!"

Mr. Editor, there has been a period in the life of every sportsman, when the whole duty of sport seemed to concentrate itself in the capacity to make one's gun go off BANG! With some, this is in early childhood. With others, alas! who are town-bred, it comes late in life. With my friends, of the morning, it was evidently the latter; and all things explained themselves. I saw now why bullets, aimed at deer at the *foot* of a hill, should whistle close to my head as I stood on the *top*. When the eyes are closed, will not the muzzle roam whithersover it listeth? And where the muzzle pointeth must not the charge go? So again, their indifference to my yells of caution became as plain as a pikestaff. If you aim at an object in one direction, and some one screams out in quite another, may you not put it down to a contemptible timidity at the mere noise of firearms, and go on your way heeding not. Then it was that, remembering that on this one point the *jungli* cat may not only look at, but may admonish, the Bombay King, and remembering too that, while to err is human, to forgive is divine, I resolved to take advantage of the opportunity of becoming divine on such economical terms, and send you in token of forgiveness a word or two of advice for the benefit of "Binks" and Co., which I trust you will excuse the spelling of, and print. I will call them

CHIPS FROM THE JUNGLE FOR CITY CHEWING.

Here they are:—

1. When you make a shikar excursion in the jungles, "Binks," always be civil to any *Jungli-walla* you may be lucky enough to come across. He is sure to be reasonably glad to see you; he is sure to have something good to eat and drink, and a pipe for you afterwards; and he is sure to be able to show you more *shikar* in a day than all your rubbishy *Wagrees* put together can in a week. Moreover, if there be not much about, and you shoot independent of him, *his shikaris may* contrive that *yours* do not find much to show you.

2. Endeavour, "Binks," to keep your eyes open at firing time as long as possible. If you should ever succeed in doing this up to the actual moment of explosion, you will find it won't hurt you very much, and that it will assist you a good deal in hitting your object, especially when it is on the move. Moreover, you will be less likely to hit a marriage procession, or fire into a village school, or a herd of buffaloes, or a fellow shikari.

3. Then, "Binks," having caused your gun to go off, especially before you have progressed so far as to

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master the open-eyed system, never disregard any cries you may hear as of pain, terror, warning, or the like, not even if they come almost from behind you, or from any other improbable quarter. The least you can do is to go and see what you've done. The reasons for this ought to be obvious, even in Elphinstone Circle,—but should they not be, here are one or two of the most salient ones:—

a. They may proceed from a poor devil of a field labourer, in which case you are bound to go and see wh[illegible] is; and

b. [illegible] may proceed from a fellow-countryman, who *may* be a wealthy, childless civilian, who, in admiration of your active humanity, or from sympathy for your destitution as a shikari, may cultivate your acquaintance, insure his life, go home with liver, and dying there, leave you a lakh or so of rupees,—and think how very nice that would be!

c. They might proceed from some awkward fellow, like one of Ouida's heroes with a sore head, who, annoyed at your indifference if you shouldn't stop, might borrow a beater's *lathi*, and come after you, and use bad language and make himself otherwise unpleasant—as ill-tempered, steel-muscled, six-feet-three men, with a personal grievance, *can* do. In fact, as far as this goes, if you *do* happen, with one of your free ranging bullets, to sting up anybody, or anyone of anybody's "swarris," he is pretty sure to do so in any case, be he who he may, big or little. I am a very fragile creature myself, and of an exceptionally pacific character, but I feel quite sure that, in such a case, *I* should.

Finally, "Binks," if these sayings be too hard for thee, let me recommend Badham and Co.'s *Monte Christo* firearms, and the seagulls at Colaba Point, where there will always be a fine background of ocean on three sides, and even if an accident do happen on the fourth, it could only be to a Lighthouse man, whose business it is to look out; or to a lunatic about whom you may fairly be excused for not very actively concerning yourself.

Trusting you may spare me a corner for the above, I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

FITZ-WILDERNESS.

23rd November.

BOMBAY.

Ahmedabad.—Mr. Borrodaile, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, proceeded on a circuit last week.

Mails for Zanzibar per ship Bhownuggur will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (29th) at 2 P.M.

The ship Ville de Metz was sold on Saturday by Messrs. Bennett and Co. for Rs. 12,000. Mr. Esmal Shawoo was the buyer.

Mails for Bushire, Bunder Abas, and Bussorah per steamer Snipe will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (29th) at 10 A.M.

The Bombay University.—The F. A. and B. A. examinations in connection with the Bombay University commenced yesterday in the Town Hall. There are 136 candidates for the former and 61 for the latter.

We understand that the *Ahmedabad Gazette*, which is at present published at Ahmedabad at the expense of Government, is to be discontinued, and that another paper, the *Guzerat Gazette*, will be published in an improved style.

The Queen's Road.—We understand that another Rotten Row is to be made on the reclaimed ground between the Queen's Road and the sea at the expense of the Municipality. The ground has been levelled for the purpose.

Closing of Jugjeevun Keeka Street.—The Executive Engineer publishes a notification that Jugjeevun Keeka Street, which runs from Parell Road near Pydownee to Duncan Road, will be closed for repairs from to-day. Captain Tulloch regrets the necessity for stopping the immense traffic along this street, but the roadway is so narrow that to block up, as is usually done when streets are under repair, only half the road, would practically produce the same result, with the additional disadvantage of delay in completing the work.

We are glad to notice that the two sons of the present Parsee Baronet have presented themselves to the Matriculation Examination which has just commenced. The Baronet family has been distinguished for enlightenment in the persons of the three sons of the late Sir Jamsetjee, and we congratulate the two youngsters in following in the wake of their elders. It is to be wished that our other *shetias* will take the example in the education of their sons.—*Indian Critic.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—28th Nov.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

VUNNA KESSA AND TWO OTHERS VS. H. C. PIRES.

The suit was to recover Rs. 125, being the amount due on a promissory note dated 8th July 1870. The defendant did not appear. The debt was proved and the Court gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs.

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.)

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION VS. GOVINDRAM VYCOONTRAM.

The action was to recover Rs. 483, the balance due on an account rendered to defendant. The Judge gave a verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 483 with costs.

The same plaintiffs sued Veneyek Vishwasur to recover Rs. 93-5-5, the balance due on account rendered by them. The claim was admitted, and the Court gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs.

POLICE CASES.

Spitting on Walls.—Mr. Connon yesterday sentenced one Carridaos Munglal to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for spitting on the walls of the Police Court.

False Pretences—Gunnesh Mahiputte was yesterday sentenced by the Chief Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment for obtaining by false pretences a turban belonging to Ruckmajee Mutajee, and two copper vessels, the property of Vittoo Umroota.

Liquor License.—Rojun Fernan, a Portuguese woman, was charged with keeping a house at Mahim for the sale and consumption of liquors, without a license from the commissioner of police. Mr. Nana Morojee, who tried the case, fined the defendant ten rupees.

A Negligent Cattle Driver.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, Balcristna Gunsamdass was charged with causing an injury to Bhaghirathee, woman, by the negligent management of cattle. He was fined ten rupees, of which five rupees were to go to complainant as amends.

A Case under the Municipal Act.—Merwanjee Cursetjee Watchmaker was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with not complying with a municipal notice, which required him to remove a quantity of fish from the land, of which he is the owner, at Bhoywada cross road, Parell. He was fined five rupees in addition to a fine of five rupees a day till the nuisance ceased.

Thefts—Marshall Cutina was charged with stealing a gold finger-ring, value Rs. 12, belonging to Shantan Cutina, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.—Shaik Hoossein Mahomed was charged with stealing a turban, the property of Shunker Vitto, and being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Chundra Yemna pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a silver bangle and a gold earring from the pocket of Nugga Looga, and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Gunnish Myputti was charged with having in his possession six copper pots, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Nimrod, 725 tons, Captain J. Pearce, arrived yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The ship Alpine, 1,164 tons, Captain J. F. Sanders, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The ship Albert Wilhelm, 685 tons, Captain P. L. [illegible]berg, arrived yesterday from the Clyde with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The ship Augusta May, 392 tons, Captain James Clark, arrived yesterday from Moulmain with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The s. s. Madras sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bussorah—One first class passenger. For Kurrachee—Mr. Pamfret, Mr. Pegler, Mr. J. H. Cooper, and sixty-two deck passengers.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice.)

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

Marwarrees charged with Cheating!—Janoo Nugga was placed at the bar on a charge of having on the 27th of September intentionally deceived Erapa Lungia and Nursee Balajee into the belief that, on their signing a certain account in his book and delivering to him a certain debit and credit account which they held from him, he meant to destroy a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 which he held from them, whereas he did not intend to destroy it, and thereby dishonestly induced them to sign the account and deliver the note, and so cheated them and dishonestly induced them to deliver property to him. Peeta Huckma was charged with (1) giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding by stating in a case heard by Mr. O'Leary, Judge in the Court of Small Causes, that he had obtained a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 from Erapa and Nursee, and had advanced them the money, knowing that statement to be false; (2) instituting a false claim for Rs. 1,000; and (3) having fraudulently a decree in that suit. Janoo Nugga was also charged with abetment of the commission of these charges.

The Advocate General appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Anstey and Mr. McCulloch defended the prisoners.

Mr. Anstey took an objection to the first charge, and asked that the prisoners should be tried separately.

The Advocate General withdrew that charge, but said he would, at present, proceed against the second prisoner for fraudulently obtaining a decree and against No. 1 for abetment of that offence.

The prisoners were then given in charge of the jury accordingly.

The Advocate General in opening the case said—The charges against the two prisoners which you have just heard read to you are somewhat lengthy in consequence of the necessity of stating them in various forms of language in order to meet the requirements of the Penal Code, but the facts of the case which I am instructed to lay before you are very brief, and will not in their nature give you much trouble. In August 1869 two contractors named Erapa Lungia and Nursoo Baloo, being in want of money to carry on their business, applied to the second, prisoner with whom they were acquainted, to lend them money. Janoo complied with that request, and at various times advanced several sums amounting to Rs. 500. As a security for this advance he took from them a promissory note, or rather a curious sort of document—it is not what we understand generally as a promissory note, but is treated as such by the Marwarrees. It is in the name of these two persons, and states that Rs. 1,000 are debited to them, and they undertake to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent per mensem on that amount, and that is signed by the two persons who appear here as prosecutors to-day. At the same time that this note for Rs. 1,000 was given, in consequence of Rs. 500 only having been in fact advanced, it is alleged by the prosecutors that the prisoner Janoo gave to them a debit and credit account in which debiting them with the amount he had actually advanced, he credited them with this note, and that debit and credit account was given to them as an acknowledgment on the part of the Marwarrees that they had not received the full consideration for the note of Rs. 1,000, but only the Rs. 500 which had been advanced. This document, in the handwriting of the Marwarree, would have been an answer if any action had been brought for the Rs. 1,000, for of course they could have come into Court with the document, saying, "In point of fact we have received Rs. 500 on which we gave that note, and there is your own handwriting in testimony of that fact." It turned out that the prosecutors had not occasion for the whole Rs. 1,000, and from some reason or other,—probably feeling it was unsafe the Marwarree should have the note for Rs. 1,000 on the advance of Rs. 500,—about a month or a month and a half after the note was given, they appear to have gone to the Marwarree, entered an account of the transaction in his book, signed that account in his book, and then delivered to him this debit and credit account which I have already spoken of. He produced the promissory note for Rs. 1,000, and stated to the prosecutors that he was going to destroy these two documents, as the account entered by him in his book would be sufficient record of the transaction between them. Two papers were on that occasion, in presence of the prosecutors and their witnesses (whom I shall call) torn up, and the prosecutors left, under the belief that the note for Rs. 1,000 had been one of the papers so destroyed. They heard nothing more about it for nearly a year, but in the month of August in this year they were served with a summons to the Small Cause Court at the suit of the second prisoner, a Marwarree, with whom they say they had not the slightest acquaintance and never had the slightest transaction with, calling on them to pay this Rs. 1,000 on this very note which they believed, on the statement of the first prisoner, had been destroyed nearly a year before. Now, gentlemen, they appeared in the Small Cause Court; the document was produced; they identified it there, and will do so here, as the document which they had given to the first prisoner and which he alleged he had torn up, but they will say that, whereas in the original document which they executed to the first prisoner there was only one signature and an endorsement—by the gentleman who drew out the note for them and who appears to have acted as scribe on the occasion—upon the note which was produced in the Small Cause Court by the second prisoner there is a Marwarree signature of Huckma Manjee, whom they say they never saw, and whose signature certainly was not on the note when it was given to the first prisoner. When the case was called in the Small Cause Court, the Marwarrees gave evidence on solemn affirmation that the prosecutors gave the note and that they advanced the money on it, and on this evidence a decree was passed by the learned Judge who tried the case, Mr. O'Leary, on, I think, the 26th of September of this year. Now, gentlemen, these are the short facts of the case, and, as you will see, the point which you will principally have to consider is this, whether or not, supposing the evidence which I shall call before you is such as you shall attach credit to, you are satisfied, first, with the representation made by the first prisoner that he had destroyed the note for Rs. 1,000, and, secondly, whether you are satisfied that the note on which the second prisoner obtained his decree in the Small Cause Court was the same as that which the first prisoner said he had destroyed. You are familiar with the manner in which business is transacted among the people of all classes in this country. These prosecutors are not men of book learning, but are somewhat clever, and you are no doubt acquainted with the manner in which the Marwarrees carry on their business; and it will be for you to say whether you think the fraud was one likely to be perpetrated by a class of persons like the prisoners, and whether you think there is on the facts I have stated, and which will be given in evidence, such a presumption from the nature of the manner in which they are spoken to by the witnesses as will lead you to believe that a fraud has been perpetrated. The charge is that Peeta Huckma swore that the note produced in the Small Cause Court was a note given to him by the prosecutors and on which he had given money to the prosecutors, and if you are satisfied that that is not true, and that the note was not given to Peeta Huckma but to Janoo Nagga, then you will find the prisoners guilty.

The Judge—May I ask to whom on the face of it the note purports to have been given?

The Advocate General—I believe it is a Shajogee note, though that is not stated on it; it is in fact payable to the bearer, and, gentlemen, you will consider whether that is not a fact that tends more to such a charge as that here. Of course if the note had borne on the face of it that it was payable to Janoo Nagga only, there would have been an additional difficulty in passing it to any one else, and there would have been a strong presumption in favour of the second prisoner's statement that he advanced the money. The omission of any name no doubt is a circumstance that lends assistance to the perpetration of such a fraud as is alleged here. But the claim by No. 1 was paid, and if the evidence here is true, there can be little doubt he abetted the second in his claim, for the note could not have passed into the hands of any other one without his knowledge. Even if it had been stolen he must have known, because he was present in the Small Cause Court at the time the case was tried and when the second prisoner gave his evidence.

The Judge here asked if Janoo was examined in the Small Cause Court.

The Advocate General replied that he was not called. He did not know the reason, as he had not had an opportunity of seeing Dr. Dallas who had appeared there and instructed him in this case, but he understood no witnesses were examined for the defence.

Mr. Anstey—Dr. Dallas conducted the defence in person.

The Advocate General—Dr. Dallas was there and probably had a good reason for not calling any witnesses for the defence, but I am not aware of his reason.

The Judge—Then the plaintiffs had it all to themselves.

The Advocate General—They had; Peeta Huckma had it all to himself. The jury will see these are the facts very shortly, and will not, I think, have much difficulty in making up their minds.

The prosecutor was then called and examined at some length in support of the opening statement. He was then cross-examined by Mr. Anstey to show that there had been two notes passed. In the course of the cross-examination it was elicited that though witnesses had been summoned for the defence at the trial of the case in the Small Cause Court, Dr. Dallas had not called any of them. The Judge remarked that he considered Dr. Dallas had not adopted a proper course in not laying the defence before the Civil Court, and asked the Advocate General whether considering that and other circumstances that had come out in evidence, he would proceed further with the case.

The case was then withdrawn and the prisoners discharged.

Theft.—Mahomed Moosa was found guilty of stealing a bale of piece goods from a verandah in the native town, in the day time. He had been previously convicted, and was now sentenced to be imprisoned for six months and to receive thirty lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails.

Cheating a Parsee.—Omajee Kedaree, Babajee Yenkojee, Bayajee Babajee, Rama Luxumon, and Narayen Hurree were charged with cheating Nusserwanjee Pallonjee, liquor-seller, Meadow Street.

Mr. Leith conducted the prosecution, Mr. Jones Pigot appeared for the two first prisoners.

The case for the prosecution was that the prisoners went to prosecutor with some counterfeit Delhi rupees and offered to sell him a larger number, and that he gave them part payment, on the understanding that the coins were genuine.

The first two prisoners were convicted of cheating and sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, and the second two of abetment of cheating and were sent to prison for three months, whilst the fifth was found not guilty.

The sessions then adjourned late in the evening.

(SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, NOV. 28.)

Sentence was passed in the following cases this morning:—

Theft by a Chinaman.—A Christian Chinaman named John King had pleaded guilty to a charge of theft as a servant in having on 23rd September stolen a watch from Mr. Henry William and Rs. 20 from Mr. Winter. He had been previously convicted.

The Judge in passing sentence said he had taken into consideration the fact that prisoner had already been ten months in gaol, and also that he had to a certain extent expressed contrition in pleading guilty, but nevertheless as he was an old offender and had not shown any symptoms of reform caused by his previous punishment he could not be allowed to pass with a lighter punishment than that of imprisonment for eighteen months and thirty lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails.

Theft by a Parsee.—Aspandiarjee Dhunjeebhoy, a Parsee lad of about nineteen years of age, had pleaded guilty to a charge of having on the 9th of September stolen eleven currency notes, Rs. 25 in cash, and a number of ornaments.

The Judge said the prisoner had robbed his own brother-in-law of property and money to the value of Rs. 1,575, only part of which had been recovered. Prisoner ran away and was caught at Kurjut railway station, and pretended when apprehended and also at the police office to have taken the property when intoxicated. This was his first offence, so far as was known, and he had been in gaol for six or seven weeks. Under all the circumstances his Lordship thought the proper sentence was that he should receive fifty lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails. He did not send him to goal, as he would probably become worse if sent there and as he did not seem to have been there before.

Theft by a Quack Doctor.—Baddree Poorunmull had pleaded guilty to a charge of having on the 15th of October stolen two gold finger rings and Rs. 56-8 from Damodhurdass Gooroo.

The Judge said the prisoner seemed to have taken advantage of his character of quack doctor to rob an old man and woman whose house he frequented in his capacity of doctor. As he had been imprisoned for five or six weeks, his Lordship thought the proper sentence for him was that he should receive fifty lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails.

A Railway Case.—William Maxwell, engine-driver on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, was brought up for sentence. He had on the first day of the sessions pleaded guilty to a charge of intoxication whilst actually employed upon the B. B. & C. I. Railway in discharge of his duty as an engine driver. The charge stated that on the 22nd of October he had passed a red lamp near Broach, and so endangered the safety of passengers on the line.

Prisoner on pleading guilty stated that he had a wife and family at home, and asked for a lenient sentence, promising that this, his first appearance in Court, would be his last.

The Judge in passing sentence said—I have taken into consideration your appeal, whereby you have shown some degree of contrition for the acts with which you are charged and to which you have pleaded guilty, and also the fact that up to this time you appear to have been a person of good character. But, consistent with my duty to the public whose safety you endangered, I do not think I can pass upon you a lighter sentence than imprisonment with hard labour for four months, under the Railway Act, to run from the date of committal (27th of October), and I trust you never again will be in such a position as that which you now occupy—that this will be the date from which you will abstain from getting into that condition which renders a man incapable of controlling himself.

Theft and Assault.—Lalloo Poonoo had pleaded guilty to charges of housebreaking and voluntarily causing hurt to a policeman whom he violently assaulted and considerably injured. He was sent to prison for a year.

Stabbing a Boatswain.—A negro-looking individual named Thomas Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of having on the 7th October assaulted Mr. W. C. Scott by stabbing him with a knife.

The Judge said prisoner appeared to have been already twice in gaol this year. He left for the first time only in July last after having suffering four months imprisonment for a violent assault, was again in gaol in September for being drunk and disorderly, and on the present occasion seemed to have stabbed W. Charles Scott, boatswain of the American ship Nevada, with a knife in the most wanton manner, and without provocation at all, giving him a severe wound. Looking to his previous conduct, the violent disposition he had shown, and the highly unwarranted attack he had made on the man Scott, his Lordship said he must sentence him to rigorous imprisonment for three years, and that the probability was that if he ever came up there again charged with stabbing or acts of that kind, he would be transported for life or hanged.

Breach of Trust by a Servant.—Christnaram Nurbheeram, formerly a servant to Fuzool Nansee, had pleaded guilty to a charge of having on 8th August last committed criminal breach of trust with regard to Rs. 280, belonging to his master.

The Judge remarked that prisoner had not shown any real contrition for the act which he had done, for he had not enabled his master to recover one single iota of the property of which he had deprived him. Though this appeared to be his first offence the sentence must be that of rigorous imprisonment for twelve calendar months.

Theft of Cashmere Goods.—Abdool Mahomed had pleaded guilty to stealing a large quantity of Cashmere goods from Padoomull Mojinull. He had been previously convicted.

The Judge said that, having regard to prisoner's previous conduct and to the circumstances of this case of impudent theft, the sentence on him was one of rigorous imprisonment for two years and thirty lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails. His Lordship remarked that the woman who gave the information in this case had behaved very properly. The prisoner had sought to make her a recipient of stolen goods.

Passing Counterfeit Currency Notes.—Mooljee Dewjee and Mahadoo Moorardass were placed at the bar, No. 1 on charges of having attempted to use a forged note for Rs. 100 as genuine and No. 2 with having been in possession of instruments for forging currency notes and of three forged notes for Rs. 100 each.

Mr. Jones Pigot appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Starling for prisoner No. 1 and Mr. McCulloch for prisoner No. 2.

Both prisoners at first pleaded not guilty, but after the case was commenced No. 1 withdrew that plea and confessed his guilt.

The circumstances briefly were that a policeman had apprehended Mooljee when trying to get the note changed in the native town and that he then said he would show whence he got the note. The notes, &c. were got in a room at the house of the second prisoner and the defence was that they were not the property of the prisoner.

The case for the prosecution occupied the Court from eleven to after four o'clock.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the jury at some length on behalf of his client.

The jury found the second prisoner not guilty and he was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Starling then addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment of the first prisoner.

The Judge afterwards passed sentence of imprisonment for two years.

The Sessions then adjourned.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 28th Nov., 9-2 A.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

Galle, 28th Nov., 9-17 A.M.—Extra mail steamer from China signalled.

Galle, 28th Nov., 9-58 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 28th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 27th Nov., 11-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 26th Nov., 5-2 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 27th Nov., 7-5 P.M.; via Turkey, 28th Nov., 12 P.M.; America via Russia, 27th Nov., 9-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

A WORD TO BOMBAY SOLICITORS.

One of the cases on the calendar for trial at the present Criminal Sessions was a charge of criminal breach of trust against Mahomed Syed bin Tajoodin Chimkur, with regard to Rs. 29,391 with which he had been entrusted as an agent to the Mahomedan mosque, called "Juma Musjid."

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Starling were retained for the prosecution; Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham for the defence.

It was expected that the trial would last several days, but in the course of the proceedings yesterday morning, the case was disposed of in the following manner by the presiding judge.

The Chief Justice said—As I see Mr. Starling and Mr. Latham here, I may mention the case of the Queen against Mahomed Syed bin Tajoodin Chimkur. I have read the depositions in that case. I think the prosecution unsustainable, and I have directed the Clerk of the Crown to enter a *nolle prosequi* upon it under the powers given to me by the Act in that behalf. I think it unsustainable first for this reason; that there is no misappropriation whatever *prima facie* proved in the depositions because the person who demanded an account from the prisoner was not entitled to demand it, for he had not done that which by the rules and regulations, which he sets forth in his information, he was bound to do in order to qualify him to occupy the office of nazir in which capacity he demanded the account. He had not himself entered into a security bond as required under the rules and regulations in accordance with a decision in an old equity suit in 1834. I take that from his own statement. He was therefore not entitled to ask for an account. Supposing he was entitled to ask for an account, he was not entitled to demand payment of any money paid to this man, for the prisoner was admittedly the head trustee and as such held the money, and, he being so, the prosecutor could only have obtained this money from him in the capacity of nazir, which capacity he, though he was elected to fill, had not complied with the conditions to fill by entering into a security bond. Therefore the prisoner as trustee was entitled to hold, as against the prosecutor, whatever balance was in his hand. Besides that it appears to me this prosecution is a proper subject for an equity suit, and not, so far as I can judge from the depositions, for a criminal prosecution to come before the jury upon. I think it really very desirable that solicitors before they take up the time of magistrates and seek to take up the time of juries should consider whether the case is really civil or criminal. Here there was a division in the Mahomedan community one party supporting the head trustee who is the prisoner and another party apparently supporting the nazir, and, because they chose to let prevail a considerable amount of animosity against each other, instead of going at once to a civil court, as they should have done, they according to what, I am very sorry is a practice among them, go to the Police Court. If the case had gone on it must have occupied the jury at least a week, and I should have had to lock the jury up on a case which eventually would have come to nothing. I judge only so far as the depositions before me go. I don't seek to prejudice the case in any respect, gentlemen. You may have a good case civilly or criminally it may turn out, against this prisoner, but it does not yet appear on the depositions.

The Clerk of the Crown then entered a *nolle prosequi.*

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 26th November.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·971	in.
Temperature of the Air	78·8	„
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7	„
Dew Point	75·5	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·872	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·3	„
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	83·3	„
Minimum do. do.	75·7	„
Gen. Direction of Wind—NW, NNW, E, WNW, NW, NNW, N, E.		
Movement in 24 hours	146	miles.

CALCUTTA IN MAY AND JUNE 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Some of the native papers under a misapprehension, which has since been corrected, considered that I had entertained and expressed an unfriendly feeling towards the natives of Bengal, in consequence of the Sepoy Mutiny. This elicited a note from one of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Calcutta, which I enclose, as it shows the feelings at that time of the great class in Calcutta, from whom the chief danger was apprehended:—

"My Dear Dr. Mouat,—I perceive that you have been charged with an unfriendly feeling towards the natives of Bengal, in consequence of the mutiny. As I was in constant personal communication with you during that period, I am in a position to state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement.

"I remember well the conversation I had with you on the day of Nuwab Ali Nucky Khan's arrest, when I thought the safety of the Mahomedans of Calcutta was endangered. The Mahomedans were at that moment much alarmed by the violent counsels of a portion of the English press. You assured me, that the day on which I was hanged you would be hanged with me, as I had been as little disloyal to Government as you yourself.

"This assurance of yours was at once communicated to the leading members of the Mahomedan community, and was a source of great comfort to them.—I remain, yours ever sincerely,

"Abdool Bareb,

"Late Kazee of the Town of Calcutta, and now a Pensioner of Government.

"Calcutta, Free School Street, 7th November 1870."

The revival of this incident has caused me to look into Kay's account of the state of Calcutta in May and June 1857. The historian of the Sepoy Revolt has, I know, reproduced faithfully the impressions conveyed to him by those whose opinions he quotes. His sketch nevertheless is, in my opinion, incorrect in some important particulars, as I could show if I had time, and if any journals of that time were at hand to refer to.

The panic among the European community is altogether mis-stated, and the exact state of native feeling is condensed into one general remark. The only source of danger really apprehended was the Barrackpore Brigade—and even that was not very seriously considered. Upon an alarm that they were marching on Calcutta, the Mounted Volunteers turned out late at night with not a man absent, and rode out to Cossipore to face the first shock of arms. This did not exhibit any very serious alarm in the minds of the citizen soldiers, for they were a mere handful, who imagined that they were about to be opposed to a host.

The true story of Calcutta during the mutiny has still to be written, and, when told, will show that the same courage and constancy which animated all ranks at the points of danger, existed among the 'Ditchers' of the capital. Of the vast mixed population living in the unprotected suburbs, I can say nothing, for they *were* panic-stricken, and not without reason. I drove through the suburbs in those days with the late Mr. Samuells of the Civil Service, and the most singular sight I ever witnessed was the abandonment of the dwellings to the dogs, cats, and crows, which were in full possession of the premises. Scarcely a native was to be seen outside his hut, and I was told at the time, that with the exception of the larcenies of the larder committed by the depredators abovementioned, not an article of property was removed from the unprotected dwellings.—Yours, &c.

J. Mouat.

Alipore, 23rd November 1870.

The true *vates sacer* is at times a seer no less than a singer. Some prophecies are such as to contribute largely to self-fulfilment. But this is not the character of a little poem, which we will extract here, as it is—apart from its intrinsic merits—somewhat of a curiosity, inasmuch as its composition was almost immediately succeeded by the occurrence of the totally unforeseen events which led to the accomplishment of the aspirations of the poet:—

There's a statue at Florence of Victor the King,
And his arm is outstretch'd over Arno; his sword
Points Southward and Romeward, motioning
All Italy thither to march at his word:
And there came to mine eyes a rushing of sweet,
Glad tears, as I saw it; a voice in my soul
Singing, "Thither, O King, I would follow thy feet
And strike for the dream that makes Italy whole!"

This is a prophecy, born of intense sympathy and the foresight that comes from instinct. Its fulfilment is one of the events which will help to compensate for the frightful evils of this war.—*Pioneer.*

ONE OF TIME'S REVENGES.

It is not unworthy of notice in illustration of the saying that time pretty generally brings round its revenges that one of the most arbitrary and unjustifiable of the terms imposed on prostrate Prussia by her ruthless conqueror, the first Napoleon, has directly contributed to the attainment of the crushing retaliation she is now inflicting on her conqueror. One of the conditions most sternly insisted on by the victor, and most bitterly resented by the vanquished, after the overwhelming series of blows struck in the Jena campaign was, that Prussia should never maintain a larger standing army than 42,000 men. The letter of this restriction was observed, but the spirit was diluted by the adoption of so very short a period of service—not exceeding three years—that in the course of a limited period it came to pass that nearly every male adult in the country was a trained effective soldier. So rapidly was this result attained that in 1813, or thereabouts, Prussia was able to bring into the field a well organized army of no less than three hundred thousand men. And now this number pretty nearly tallies with the tale of men sent to their graves, to German prisons, or invalided in the great war of 1870.—*Pioneer.*

THE COURT MARTIAL ON ENSIGN G. P. GILBERT, 3-60th RIFLES.

Eleventh Day, 23rd November.

The Court assembled at eleven o'clock. The President, Deputy Judge Advocate, and Members—with the exception of Captain George Silver Keith, of the 35th Regiment M. N. I., who had reported sick—were present.

The prosecutor and the prisoner were called into Court. The prisoner was assisted by Mr. Gould, barrister-at-law.

SEVENTH WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

The witness Private Wellbrooke, who was sworn on the previous evening, was examined by the prisoner:—

Q—Were you on parade at Bellary on the morning of the 19th September, and did you hear Colonel Kennedy ask me the number of my company?

A—Yes. I was on parade on the morning of the 19th September, and I did hear Colonel Kennedy ask the prisoner the number of his company.

Q—What was my reply?

A—He said he did not know.

Q—What did Colonel Kennedy then say?

A—Colonel Kennedy then said he ought to know, and that it was quite ridiculous that an officer in command of a company didn't know the number of his company, and Colonel Kennedy told the prisoner to ask some private in the ranks the number of his company. Ensign Gilbert then pointed to me, and asked me the number of his company.

Q—Did Colonel Kennedy make use of the words "intelligent private"?

A—Yes, "some intelligent private soldier in the ranks."

Q—Did Colonel Kennedy repeat his order to me to ask some intelligent private soldier in the ranks?

A—Yes.

Q—What did you reply to me when I pointed to you and asked you the number of my company?

A—I said "No. 7, sir."

The prisoner had no more questions to put to the witness, and as neither the prosecutor nor the Court wished to examine him, he was allowed to retire.

EIGHTH WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Captain James S. H. Algar, of the 3-60th Royal Rifles, was next called, and being duly sworn was examined by the prisoner:—

Q—Were you on parade at Bellary on the morning of the 19th September; in what capacity?

A—I was on parade that morning in the capacity of acting junior major.

Q—Do you remember Colonel Kennedy giving the command that morning to the companies in *echelon* to "wheel back their right"?

A—I do.

Q—Do you then remember giving me the order to dress up the right of my company? Why did you give me this order?

A—I recollect giving Ensign Gilbert that order. I thought he had dressed up the right of his company too much.

Q—Did I obey your order; if not, why not?

A—Ensign Gilbert did not obey my order. Before he had time to do so, I was ordered to take command of the company by Colonel Kennedy.

Q—Did you, at that time, hear Colonel Kennedy say aloud that I was not fit to command a company?

A—Colonel Kennedy when he ordered me to take command of the company added in a loud tone, "He cannot command it," or, "he is not fit to command it"—I am not sure which.

Q—Was his manner of saying these words offensive and aggravating to my feelings?

A—I think it must have been.

Q—Do you remember, after I had been marched off under escort, being ordered by Colonel Kennedy to ride after me. How far had the escort marched at this time and at what distance was I when you reached me?

A—I do recollect it; when I was ordered to ride after Ensign Gilbert, the escort was, I should say, about 200 yards from the battalion. I overtook it about 300 yards from the battalion.

Q—Did I act as adjutant to one wing of the battalion under your command on brigade parade two days before the 19th September?

A—Ensign Gilbert did shortly before, I don't know how many days.

The prisoner had no more questions to put to the witness, and he was cross-examined by the prosecutor:—

Q—Do you not in every way command and look after your company, as captains are supposed to do, on all occasions when you are not actually in your saddle?

A—Yes. I am captain to Ensign Gilbert's company.

Q—Did you not correct the dressing of that company when it was in echelon at the halt; and, after it was so dressed, how many paces did the echelon advance before I gave the word "Form line on the leading company"?

A—I did correct the direction of that company when in echelon at the halt. I don't think the echelon advanced at all. If it did, it advanced only a few paces.

Q—Just before being ordered by me to go to Ensign Gilbert's company, had you not given two or three orders to him relative to the dressing of it?

A—Yes.

Q—Be so good as to re-consider and say, was not the line formed on the march; did you not ride up to lead the echelon; and did I not say that I would do it myself, and order you to look after the companies on the right?

A—To the best of my belief it was not formed on the march. I recollect going up to the front of the left of the line to dress the points. It was then that Colonel Kennedy said that he would do it himself, and ordered me to look to the companies on the right?

Q—Have you then no recollection at that time of seeing Captain Borthwick's company on the move, and was I not riding by his side at the time, giving him a point to march upon?

A—I don't recollect.

Q—When the line was formed, did you hear me give loud words of command, and immediately afterwards did you see a sword or scabbard flash as if something was thrown away?

A—When the line was formed I did hear loud words of command, and when I turned round, I just saw a glimmer of something which I thought was a sword and belt passing through the air.

Q—How many companies did that line consist of, and where was your then position?

A—Of five companies. I was in rear of the left of the right company, or somewhere near it.

Q—Have you not on a former occasion stated that the words used by me to yourself when I sent you to take charge of Ensign Gilbert's company were, "Go, do it yourself, sir. He cannot or does not understand, or does not know how to do it"?

A—At a court of enquiry I gave evidence to that effect. I don't recollect precisely what I said.

Q—After dressing Ensign Gilbert's company, did you retain its command, or did he resume it?

A—Ensign Gilbert resumed the command.

Q—Did you about that time hear me give any orders to Ensign Gilbert?

A—I don't recollect whether Colonel Kennedy gave any orders to Ensign Gilbert about that time.

The prosecutor having concluded his cross-examination, the witness was re-examined by the prisoner:—

Q—After dressing up my company, were you not sent by Colonel Kennedy to look after the companies on the right, and did not the command of my company in this way devolve again on me, and not by any specific order?

A—After dressing up Ensign Gilbert's company, I considered the command of it devolved on him again. There was no specific order to that effect. I did not go to the right of the line immediately after that.

Q—Had I not actually begun to obey your orders with reference to dressing up my company, and was I not doing my best to obey them when Colonel Kennedy interrupted and ordered you to take the command from me?

A—Yes.

Q—Were you not actually in the saddle all the morning on the 19th September until seeing me in my quarters in close arrest?

A—I was, until I got off my horse as I approached the barracks with the prisoner. I was mounted the whole time on parade.

The Court adjourned for half an hour.

When the Court re-assembled, the witness was examined by the Court:—

Q—As captain of the prisoner's company, since you have known him, what is your opinion of his general ability and conduct as an officer?

A—I have a high opinion of him as an officer from what I know of him.

Q—What has been Colonel Kennedy's general tone and manner towards the prisoner since you have known him?

A—I first knew the prisoner about three years ago for about five or six months. I don't recollect anything peculiar about Colonel Kennedy's manner to him then. He served with me next under Colonel Kennedy's command for about five weeks previous to the 19th September, and during that time Ensign Gilbert was only on parade on a few occasions, and Colonel Kennedy, I thought, treated him as he did the other officers.

The Court having no more questions to put to the witness, his evidence was read over to him by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

NINTH WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Major Montgomery, of the 3-60th Royal Rifles, was next called, and being duly sworn was examined by the prisoner.

Q—Were you on parade at Bellary on the morning of the 19th September 1870? What was your position, and what were you doing when the main body formed line at the dry water course?

A—I was on parade that morning and I commanded three companies skirmishing in front of the line. When the main body formed line, I was taking up a position in another dry water course at about 170 to 180 yards from the left of the line.

Q—Did you see me marched off parade under escort? How was your attention drawn to the circumstance?

A—I did see him marched off. My attention was drawn to it by Lieutenant and Adjutant Bircham, to whom I was speaking, saying suddenly "Hallo there's a row." I turned round to see what he meant. At first I saw nothing, but as I was turning my horse round he added "O! it's Gilbert, he has been at him all the morning." I then saw something shining thrown away and Ensign Gilbert being marched off to his quarters.

Q—To whom did you understand Lieutenant and Adjutant Bircham to refer when he said, "It's Gilbert, he has been at him all the morning"?

A—Colonel Kennedy.

Q—Did you on that morning hear Colonel Kennedy reproving Ensign Sandford, addressing him by the name Gilbert?

A. I believe I did. I heard Colonel Kennedy once call out Ensign Gilbert's name as two companies were forming up in line which had been skirmishing out with me, and I believe he meant one of the officers who commanded those companies, and if so it must have been Ensign Sandford.

Q. Is it in accordance with the custom of the service for commanding officers to take the command of companies from officers and give them to sergeants?

A. I have never seen it done until I joined my present battalion.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock. The President saying that the Surgeon had sent in a certificate stating that Ensign Gilbert was not very well, intimated that the Court would not reassemble till Friday morning.—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has had occasion to acknowledge with cordial approval some considerable subscriptions to the Allahabad University Fund from certain chiefs and gentlemen in Bundlekund and Jhansi. The Maharajah of Chirkaree has promised a sum of six thousand rupees for the endowment of a Sanskrit and an English scholarship, with a certain preference for Chirkaree-born students. Sums of Rs. 4,000, of Rs. 590, and Rs. 200, have also been subscribed to the General Fund by the Rajah of Goorserai, the Maharajah of Orcha, and the Rajah of Sumptur respectively.—*Pioneer.*

"SONNET TO AN EVENING IN AUGUST.

"BY KASIPRASAD GHOSE, ESQ., OF CALCUTTA.

"The mellowing glory of the setting sun
Is streaming over Gunga's golden stream;
As when a lofty poet's brains have run
Wild and extatic by the soft, sweet dream
Of fancy, many-hued;—the dazzling light
Of genius true and poesy divine
Within his bosom beams in splendour bright,
And makes his every thought resplendent shine.
The variegated streaks which glow afar,
Appear as if in his ethereal track
Arun, who drives the sun's refulgent car,
Hath from his radiant pinions flung them back.
In sooth, the heavens are splendid to the eye;
August! indeed *August* thine evening sky!"

The change of Woons at Bhamo has, it appears, been really productive of good. That official has been industriously spreading the news that the British are anxious to develope the Western China trade, and that their intentions are honestly peaceable and not craftily hostile. The result has been that the Panthay Governor of Momein, across the troubled border, has informed our political agent that he is quite ready to guard any merchandize or travellers who may wish to come into the district under his jurisdiction, and the bulk of the Panthays declare themselves favourable to the opening up of the old trade routes. We hope the Panthays are, also, "honestly peaceable and not craftily hostile;" and that when they take charge of the caravans, they will not, like the Belooch chieftains some weeks ago, suddenly discover such an anxious solicitude for the valuables entrusted to them, as to be unable to allow them to leave their sight ever after.—*Pioneer.*

The iron girder bridge intended to carry the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway across the Ganges at Cawnpore was, we see, ready for shipment to this country when the last mail left England. This structure, which is the work of Messrs. Campbell, Johnstone, and Co., of Silvertown, appears to be a triumph of engineering skill and economy unsurpassed even in this age of invention. The bridge is in eleven portions, ten of which are each 220 ft. in length, and the remaining one 330 ft. While the bridge that crosses the Jumna cost nearly £800,000, this will have been constructed, conveyed to its destination, and placed upon its piers for the comparatively trifling sum of £52,000. The chief peculiarity in connection with this structure, which consists of a tube carrying an ordinary roadway in-side, and a railroad above it, is the contrivance by which the separate parts are to be moved to their places. This is effected by hydraulic machinery so arranged as to push forward each part from pier to pier. In a trial lately made at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s works, this machinery effected the purpose in view most completely.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

A panther was lately killed in the Salem district by three natives under such circumstances of bravery and resolution that rewards were given to the slayers. The pluck of the native, however, does not always serve him when he meets with animals of the feline tribe. Some time ago a cooly employed on a garden at Dimbutty went to the stream one morning for water. Not seeing him return two other coolies went in search, when on arriving at the stream they saw him standing, transfixed to the spot, gazing at a tiger that was sleeping on a rock in the middle of the stream. The sound of human voices awoke the tiger, which plunged into the stream, swam to the opposite bank, and scampered into a sholah. The astounded cooly was taken to the lines by his companions, from which he was shortly after missed, and found again standing at the stream, gazing at the rock. He was then sent to Mettapollium, his native village, but managed to elude the watchfulness of his family and find his way back to the stream, where he was found for the third time gazing at the rock. The man became a perfect idiot, and died in a short time. Subsequent to this event, a Kurumber who was out shooting at Yellamullay, in the Wynaad, came suddenly upon a tigress. He levelled his gun, fired, dropped the gun, and bolted as hard as he could to his village, some six miles distant. Returning with some more Kurumbers and guns, the party were surprised to find the tigress quite dead; the man had accidentally shot her through the head! Now, "down black man and up white man." As a contrast to the timidity of the native, the following anecdote illustrates the cool and indomitable courage of the European. When the Neddiwattum valley was first being planted with coffee, a planter was sitting in his hut with a cup of scalding hot tea in his hand. Hearing a noise he turned to see what had caused it, and observed a tiger standing at his back, inside the hut. To fling the cup of boiling hot tea at the tiger's face was but the work of an instant—Stripes, we need scarcely add, beat a most hasty retreat. —*Neilgherry Excelsior.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE HOUR IF NOT THE MAN.

Government, we have heard, has important Financial Reforms under consideration; we sincerely trust that the promise will not fall short of the occasion. We do not like at such a time to address to Sir R. Temple anything like reproach for the past. He has had enough of that, and to spare. But we do warn him that on what he is doing now depends not only his character for statesmanship but the future of Lord Mayo's Government. If there is absolute failure here, Sir Richard's friends need not talk of some other high office for him, apart from finance—the Governorship of Madras, for instance, for the Indian Government would not dare to entrust such high duties where there had been proved incompetence. The task is exceedingly difficult, the public mind is so dreadfully prejudiced; but the opportunity is really grand, and if the Financial Department has come to the question with a statesmanlike, and not a makeshift policy, the public feeling will take a turn. In any case the proposals shall have fair play; shall have a fair and candid statement, and on public grounds alone. If the Financial Department cannot bring such a policy; if its proposals come from the crucible as "Prosperity Robinson's" came from that of Mr. Hume, in the dreadful distress of the few years preceding the passing of the Reform Bill in England, then as certainly as to-morrow's sun will rise Sir R. Temple and his Department will fall.

We hope that in the proposed readjustment the comparatively rich who pay income tax will not be relieved at the cost of the poor. That would be pure cowardice. At the same time, a sound financier will always remember that in taking away the power to produce by manufacture, or to open up channels of trade by commercial enterprise, a tax does press on the poor in the worst of all possible ways. No tax on the workers in jute could be half as hard as one that shut up one of our Calcutta Mills. The subject to satisfy the reasonable and forbearing part of the public—the people who *think*—will have to be come to in the most comprehensive spirit. Whether Sir R. Temple can satisfy the demand time must show. The Sybil—Public Opinion—gives him one chance more, and with that chance he may turn the tide. We accept as a good omen the fact that the *Statement is promised at an earlier date this year.* May the scheme be good also!—*Friend of India*, Nov. 24.

THE NEW MAIL ROUTE.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD.")

Frankfort, Oct. 25.

A new route for Indian mails and passengers, which without any great additional sacrifice of time or addition of trouble shall avoid the delays and risks now unhappily attendant upon a transit through France, would be unquestionably a boon that could hardly be overrated. It is now some few months since I sent you an account of the Brindisi route, regarded at that time merely as affording a more rapid means of communication. I have now examined, with the view of its application as a safe and more certain mode of transit, the lines in connection with it by way of the Brenner Pass, and am happy to be able to say that, though with the present arrangement of trains along the more northern—*i.e.*, the Austrian and German section, the adoption of this route would be simply impossible, there is really not the smallest reason why, with the exercise of a little energy and a little common sense, it should not be made a channel of communication nearly if not quite equal to that by Marseilles under its most favourable conditions, and certainly very far superior to it now.

I need not again go over that portion of the line which lies within the jurisdiction of the Meridionale Company and extends from Brindisi to Bologna. The arrangements along this important section continue to be as they were when I last wrote—as thoroughly effective as it is possible for railway arrangements to be, the pace very fairly good, the punctuality of the trains perfect, their number at the least as great as the present traffic of the line will warrant, and capable at any moment of almost indefinite extension, and the carriages decidedly the roomiest and most comfortable to be found in any part of Europe. It is satisfactory, too, to be able to offer an improved report of the steamers between Brindisi and Alexandria, which formed at the time of my last letters the weak point of the entire line, but which, though still susceptible of improvement, receive now from those who have made the passage in them a very much better character. All along this part of the line the traffic continues as before—nay, is perhaps even a little improved by the diversion to this route of some portion of that which has hitherto gone by Marseilles. The plucky little transit line, too, over the Mont Cenis plies as briskly as ever, whisking up and down the steep mountain side, smothering through the long hot galleries, ploughing through deep new drifted snow, swinging round impossible corners, and skimming merrily along the utmost verge of incalculable precipices. But from a business point of view its occupation is more or less gone. We mustered forty passengers the other day, all told, by which I mean including some half-dozen or so connected in one way or another with the business of the line, or in other ways entitled to free passes. But this was a day of extraordinary prosperity, and a complement of two or three has of late been by no means unusual. Beyond this point the whole service is of course disorganised altogether. By what bypaths and indirect crooked ways the unlucky traveller makes his way from St. Michel round through the south and west of France to Calais, or whatever other place of embarkation he may ultimately find to be practicable, I cannot say, but it must be weary work, and for all practical purposes I fear this route must be considered closed.

Leaving the old track, therefore, at Bologna, we make our way through Rovigo, Ferrara, and Padua to Verona. It is hardly necessary to say that this is a considerable round, and if this route be ultimately adopted, as I am strongly inclined to think it must be, as at least an alternative line with that via Paris by the Mont Cenis tunnel, there should really be a connecting link established either between Verona or Bologna, or what, if practicable, would be much better, between Verona and Castle Bolognese, the present junction for Ravenna, passing through Ferrara. It is some years since I passed over the intervening ground, but I am not aware of any serious engineering difficulties in the way of such a line, and it would be a great economy of time.

At Verona the line takes a very curious turn. Military considerations have forbidden it to enter the town, and it has there been compelled to skirt round the edge of the fortifications, encircling the town for nearly two-thirds of its *enceinte*, when it at length strikes away in the direction of the Tyrolese Alps, following a course nearly parallel with the eastern bank of the Lago di Garda. The scenery here is, as may well be imagined, exceedingly picturesque. The sudden change from the rich flat plains of Italy adds piquancy to the bold and rugged mountain ranges, in themselves sufficiently striking, and as the road winds in and out, making its way slowly and tortuously towards the summit of the pass, the rapid and continuous change, as valley after valley opens out and passes away on either hand, to be succeeded by fresh hills of half-naked granite, or sheer cliffs, shutting out for a time the light of the sun, presents a series of pictures such as very few railways—indeed, I must almost say none—can boast. Unfortunately, one pays for this addition to the picturesque interest of the road by a very serious diminution of comfort. Especially after quitting so recently the magnificently roomy carriages of the Meridionale line does one feel the miserably cramped dimensions of those in which this part of the journey has to be performed. I do not think I ever travelled in so small a carriage as that into which I, with four other travellers—three of us, as luck would have it, considerably in excess of the ordinary dimensions of mankind—were packed for this most picturesque but most uncomfortable journey. For the same desire to economise weight which leads to the carriages being built as small as possible, if not a little smaller, leads also to their being systematically crammed to their utmost capacity, if not a little beyond it. Now, about the second or third night of a railway journey the human mind begins to incline somewhat strongly to the idea of sleep—an idea which the body, fixed mercilessly upright in a jolting seat, so low as to forbid even that slight relief to be obtained by extending the lower limbs under that of your opposite neighbour, finds somewhat difficult of satisfactory realisation. At Innsbruck, therefore, finding that an adjoining compartment had been vacated by its late tenants, I took the liberty of transferring to it my personal effects, and slipped quietly after them, rejoicing in the idea of having at last room to expand myself for a serious doze. What was my astonishment to find that the necessity for packing his patients as much like pilchards as possible had taken so strong a hold upon the mind of our guard—the only surly or uncivil specimen of his species, by the way, I have ever yet encountered in Austrian dominions—that he positively looked on my innocent manœuvre, if not perhaps as a direct breach of the company's bye-laws, at all events as a very serious dereliction from the whole duty of the traveller, and a very decided affront to himself. Gott in Himmel! had I not got a place, and what did I want with changing it? Thunder-weather and lightning! was every voyager to have a waggon to himself? And so on through a vocabulary of vituperative indignation more varied than elegant. I thought it advisable not to understand what he was saying, and assured him in English that I was perfectly comfortable; had not the least idea of going back to my former place of confinement; and, in short, that I had not the least idea what he was talking about. The frequent repetition, however, of the phrase, "I don't know what you're talking about," obviously struck my choleric friend as an additional injury. "Vox tox! vox tox," he shouted, in indignant imitation of the disagreeable sounds. But a sleepy Englishman is proof even against so keen a sarcasm, and, his comrade's whistle sounding at the moment, he slammed to the door and departed. Not beaten, though. I was in the very act of drawing the little green blind over the lamp, that its light might not keep me awake, when I heard scrambling footsteps over head, and the next moment the lamp itself suddenly disappeared, and I seemed to hear above the rattle of the train a grim chuckle of delight at my discomfiture. The train had hardly stopped at the next station when he again made his appearance, demanding with an air of triumph whether I would *now* go back to my own waggon, where there was light? I hastened to assure him that such a step was now further than ever from my thoughts, and that he might be under no further misapprehension on the subject, thanked him warmly, in German, for having removed the obnoxious lamp. So, like the Syrian general of old, he turned and went away in a rage. Better still, he did not, like the Syrian general, come back again.

I flattered myself that my troubles were over. I was mistaken. Hardly had I succeeded in getting off to sleep—no easy matter in a carriage which, built for economy's sake as lightly as possible, jolts and jambles like a runaway camel—when I found myself at Kufstein, and greeted not only with the information that there was here half-an-hour wait, but that, for the second time that night, everything must be brought out for examination by the douane. A little further parley with an official almost as sleepy as myself elicited the fact that we had also to undergo a change of carriages, and, accordingly, after loitering about for the appointed time in the by no means too well appointed wooden building which does duty for a station at Kufstein, we found ourselves packed once more into a train,

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consisting, it is true, of somewhat larger carriages, but carefully limited to the minimum number into which anything short of hydraulic pressure could manage to insinuate us. A couple of hours more and we were at Rosenheim, where our line joins that from Vienna, and here we had to effect another change, the second since leaving Verona, the fifth on the way from Brindisi—a very serious change this, moreover, the train into which we were here transferred having come from Vienna, and all the best places and a large proportion of the others being already occupied by travellers from the metropolis. So relentlessly is the close packing system carried out, that a very slight additional influx of passengers from the south must be enough to incur some risk of an insufficiency of accommodation; a pleasant condition of affairs up here, among the tops of the mountains, to a man hot from India, and in a hurry to get home.

A short run of some two or three hours now brings us to Munich, where we arrive at about five o'clock in the morning, after about as weary a 14 hours' work from Verona as in these railroad days is often to be encountered. It is worth bearing in mind that the head porter here—a polyglot individual, capable of speaking, more or less, some half-dozen languages, and, indeed, but rarely stooping to avail himself of less than two or three at once—is in possession of the secret of a very snug little dressing-room, just across the railway in front of the refreshment-room, where, for a very trifling gratuity, you can occupy some portion of the hour and a half you have here to wait by a comfortable wash, with scented soap and other little luxuries of the toilette. That done, and the animal heat—which has pretty thoroughly evaporated during your long waits and frequent changes—restored as far as possible by the inevitable coffee, with its equally inevitable *petit verre* to follow, you will find that you have this time to change not only trains but stations, the authorities having, with a singularly perverse ingenuity, erected the wooden terminus of the new direct road *via* Ingoldstadt some three or four hundred yards down the line. It is a wretched open shed, moreover, exposed to all the winds of heaven, and with a skrimpy roof, which leaves nearly half the narrow platform open to the rain. The whole arrangements, in fact, are anything but calculated to induce the traveller to a second trial of the route, not the least of its drawbacks being the extraordinary dilatoriness which from this point especially pervades all the operations of the only train per diem by which Munich communicates at present with the north-western world. One has by this time grown pretty well accustomed both in Germany and France, but more especially in the former, to the absence of anything like an express, and has learned to look upon twenty miles an hour as rather an achievement than otherwise. But the authorities of the Munich line have evolved from their inner unconsciousness a new means of aggravating the unhappy traveller, in the shape of a series of small delays, utterly useless for any conceivable purpose except that of yet further protracting a journey already of most unnecessary length. Five minutes seems to be the minimum of time allowed for stopping at any station, however insignificant. Seven, eight, ten minutes is the allowance for such as boast—and most of them do boast—of what is magniloquently termed a "Restauration," a dirty little room, in other words, where garlicky sausages, sour wines, and muddy beer form the staple of the entertainment. Here and there you get twenty minutes or half an hour—there not being, be it well understood, the slightest possible occasion for by far the larger number of these stoppages—during the greater part of which the *personnel* of the railway lounge about the platform, exchanging harmless but perfectly irrelevant gossip and only waking up to the momentary energy necessary for taking luggage out and putting luggage in just as the whistle is sounding for departure.

The next change is at Aschaffenburg, whence the only "through" carriage goes on to Frankfort, and where the homeward-bound Englishman has to take a fresh train for Darmstadt and Mayence. And from this point he will, probably, be *en pays de connaissance*, making his way thence by way of Cologne either to Rotterdam, Antwerp, or Ostend, as circumstances may direct. He must not expect though even here, to make, in these war times, any very rapid progress. The days of expresses are over for the present, and if he succeeds in getting from Mayence to London in anything under double the ordinary time he may think himself very fairly fortunate.

It is high time that something were done to remedy this state of affairs. I have no hesitation in saying that this "Brenner route" merely requires a little energy and a little common sense to become one of the most important and most frequented of continental roads. But that energy and comon sense it must have. The gradients of the Brenner Pass are steep enough, no doubt, but they are certainly not steeper than some on our own Cornwall line, nor, I fancy, than many portions of that up the lower part of the Pass of the Mont Cenis. Up all of these, however, engines of extra power, built specially for that service, find no difficulty whatever in drawing at a fair average speed a sufficient number of carriages of the ordinary size, and not inordinately crammed. There can be no reason whatever why this should not be done also on the line now under consideration. No reason, at all events, except a really very trifling expense, why a centre rail like that on the Mont Cenis line should not be laid down along the steeper parts of the road, which would present no difficulty whatever. Equally unnecessary and unreasonable are the numerous—one might almost say innumerable—delays and changes by which the journey is now made so complicated and disagreeable. No doubt a considerable portion of these is due to the disorganised condition of the German lines, and the deficiency of rolling stock, arising from the necessities of the invasion of France. But this can only affect the line between Munich and Aix-la-Chapelle, and there is no reason why it should affect even that portion of it. From what I know of the energy and practical character of the Meridionale administration, I am quite certain that that company would readily undertake, either in conjunction with the Belgian company or alone, the whole through service from Brindisi, by this route, to Ostend, so far as concerns the Indian mail. And this is all that would at the present season be required. There ought to be no sort of difficulty in arranging this with the German lines, who should, on the contrary, be exceedingly glad to procure such an accession of traffic, without any demand upon their overtaxed rolling stock; with, in point of fact, a very decided relief to it. To those concerned in Indian, Chinese, and Australian matters—and who, directly or indirectly, is not?—it would be, under existing circumstances—and not only under existing circumstances, but under circumstances as they must, it is to be feared, continue to exist in France for many a long month, if not year, to come—a most serious boon.

There can be no reason whatever why, under such an arrangement as I have here indicated, Indian and Australian mails and passengers should not make the journey from Brindisi to Ostend, or, if open, to Calais, and *vice versa*, in the magnificent carriages of the Meridionale line, and in little, if anything, more than fifty to fifty-five hours, considerably less than we can now venture to reckon as necessary for the journey from Marseilles. Surely it is worth thinking about?

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Newmarket, 27th October.

Mr. Barraud the artist, famous for large pictures and groupings on various subjects—sporting, social, theatrical, &c.—has given us a sort of companion to the one of Rotten Row he painted a few years back, and has called it "The London Season." It is on a very large scale; and while there is a great similarity between the two, the artist has certainly broken a good deal of fresh ground, and not worked an exhausted subject. He has chosen the open space between the Archilles' statue and the great gates of Hyde Park, in which to group together nearly 200 well known men and women, faces that a Londoner meets pretty well every day in the height of the season, and knows as well as the Park itself. He has been very successful. Sometimes Mr. Barraud's groups are rather stiff—notably I thought that the case in his picture of Punchestown on the occasion of the Royal visit; but there is no fault to be found with this one. He has "caught the living manners as they rise" very happily; given to many of the personages figuring in the picture not only their true lineaments (for which he is indebted to photography by the way), but their attitude, air, their seat on a horse and their seat on a drag, the way they lounge on the rails, or stop to gossip with their friends. It is high tide on a June afternoon, say a little after Ascot, and the Queen and Princess Christian are just entering the Park, and the Duke of Cambridge has just uncovered to Majesty, showing that well-known bald head which appears to be an heirloom in our Royal Family; while the grey whiskers and beard of the Duke of Manchester, the smiling physiognomy of our present Foreign Secretary, and the once handsome and still fine face of the Duchess of Wellington, form a very good group in the centre of the engraving. Round about Her Grace's carriage are disposed her lord and master, looking with a sort of good-humoured proprietorship in its occupants, Lady Louisa Moncrieff and her youngest daughter, now Mrs. Forbes,—Colonel Dawson Damer, his wife and children (an admirable group),—and in the fore-ground one of the most extraordinary likenesses in the picture, that of Captain Tempest, of the 11th Hussars, a popular man and good rider, always to be found when steeple-chasing is going on, and whose name lives in records of Grand Militaries at Rugby and Punchestown. Near him are the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, the former the man himself, the latter not so happy. Mr. Barraud has been more successful with his men than his ladies, though one of Lady Evelyn Coventry—(the charming widow the other day of him who was known to men as "The Duffer," but now the wife of Captain Coventry)—is perfect in its way; and he has caught her seat on horse-back, as well as that of her sister Lady Grey de Wilton, very correctly. They are two of the best horse-women we have: I hardly know which to admire most, or rather which I used to admire most when galloping over the breezy Berkshire Downs near Ashdown. They come of a riding race, and were at home in the saddle from childhood. I remember once, some few years back, at one of the Ashdown Coursing Meeting, when the slips were broken in Compton Bottom, the present Countess of Coventry, then one of the Ladies Craven and sister to the two I have just mentioned, galloped her bonny grey uphill and down to Ashdown House, and in—considering the distance—a remarkably brief interval re-appeared on the brow of the hill, going like the wind and with her own *slips*, which she had gone for, secured to the pommel of the saddle. I remember, too, the ringing cheers with which she was received by the field, and her pretty acknowledgment of them, as we uncovered when she galloped into the midst of the admiring circle.

There are other groups that to a Londoner are life-like—Sir Richard King, Colonel Loyd Lindsay, and Lord Southampton, are in one corner eyeing the passing groups; Sir Richard with that critical appreciation of a petticoat which has been always his characteristic, while Lord Sefton leans out of his cab in *his* characteristic fashion, and Lady Mary Craven turns to say something to a gentleman I don't know, while her husband chats with Lady Grey de Wilton. Colonel and Mrs. Randolf, the former leaning against the rails and looking as if he was just going to lay down the law as to what will win the Derby next year, accompanied with that little shake of the head with which he emphasizes his opinions, are both happily caught; and Mr. Chaplin on his drag, though really there is nothing of him but his hat and the turn of his head, you would swear to in a moment. "Freddy" Wombwell and his brother the Major are also very good; but Lord Powlett in his light phaeton is just a little stiff, and Mr. Barraud, or the photographer, has given him a hat really like a chimney-pot, which he does *not* wear. Richard Tattersall, talking to "Argus," reminds one that death has taken some away since the picture was begun, and already a lady's dress or two remind one that, though you may catch "the living manners," you must be very quick to catch the living fashions. I think the bonnets are already of the past. The engraving is admirably done by the auto-type process, and the print is not only one of great interest and value to-day, but will be one of much greater interest and value a few years hence.

The Cambridgeshire is over and gone, and the German-bred horse Adonis has won it very cleverly. The field at the post, to which I walked to inspect them, was a beautiful sight. Forty-two horses, all in full bloom and condition, trained to perfection, their coats vying with the satin jackets that many of them carried, would be a charming spectacle anywhere, but chiefly so at Newmarket, where there is ample space for the display. Packed up by the old historic Ditch, the belt of plantation on the other side looking golden in the autumn sun, the wide expanse of "the flat" around and the Cambridgeshire hill—an awful task to some—before them, the sight was one which even non-sporting eyes might have dwelt on with pleasure. There were some good-looking horses among them, but I fear they were not as good as they looked, and there were some unmistakeable duffers, who were not worth eighteen pence, and looked it too. I fear there is no blinding the truth that we have as moderate, nay as bad, a lot of horses in training as it is possible to have. We were inclined to say at first, when the success of the French horses began to stagger us, that they were fresh, had had little or nothing to do, and were meeting others comparatively stale. But this won't do now. Our two and three-year-olds get bowled over one by one, and bowled over too in a manner perfectly astounding. Trained on forest glades, on sandy rides, on rough-beaten ground, elastic turf the exception and not the rule,—these French horses cope and beat us on our own peculiar domain, the very home und roof tree, so to speak, of the English thorough-bred. What is it? Is it climate? Is it the limitation to racing, the law which fixes the first appearance of a two-year-old in August? Is it the peculiar care with which foreigners select their mares (and they show great judgment here)? Is it their judicious purchases of some of our best sires? Or is it that we have deteriorated, and our blood transplanted there has taken a fresh lease of speed and stoutness, while the parent stock is beginning to decline? The success of the despised foreigners, against whom but lately it was the firm belief that an English plater could successfully contend, is as difficult of explanation as their defect in other fields—in fact much more so, for we have an inkling, and something more, of the causes of Woerth and Weissenbourg, Gravelotte and Sedan; but we can't, at least to our own satisfaction, explain the Doncaster Cup and the numerous other victories of the French horses—not to mention that the four top weights of the Houghton Nurseries are carried by them. This latter fact, if it had been prophesied to Admiral Rous a year ago, would have elicited from that gallant officer an expression of utter incredulity, and an opinion that the utterer of the prophecy should be immediately warned off Newmarket Heath. I fear the real explanation of it is that we have got into a line of very bad horses, with here and there a good one, on the *rari apparent nantes in gurgite vasto* principle, to relieve the dull uniformity. Of course it is not pleasant to our national pride to confess this, but it is a lesson we ought to take well to heart. If we had a Government above huckstering and peddling considerations and a ridiculous cheese-sparing economy, it is to that we ought to look for help in preserving our breed of horses, once the pride and glory of England, from decay. But that is hopeless. The Hampton Court establishment is our sole efforts as a country to encourage breeding. That it is not worthy of a great country it is not necessary to say. If it were not for the munificence of Mr. Blenkiron of Middle Park and some men like him, where would be our thorough-breds? True we have rather overdone it in one direction. We have gone into over-breeding, and some of it, not of a very judicious character, and an infinite lot of rubbish is dispersed about the country, and what becomes of it all is one of the mysteries I can't make out. But what we want is a Government which should take care to preserve good horses when we have got them, and not let them go out of the country. But for Mr. Blenkiron we should have lost one of the best horses of modern times—Blair Athol; we might have lost Lord Lyon (though he was not first class) as we have lost Blue Gown; and greater loss still, Buccaneer. When Sir Joseph Hawley notified that Blue Gown was for sale (and I don't think it was quite n.ce of Sir Joseph to sell him) Government should have stepped in and bought him. I don't see any signs among our young ones of a Buccaneer or a Blue Gown the 2nd, and if we could sell or give away some of the candidates for future stud honors, we should be doing the State some service I believe. But there is nothing but private enterprise to depend on, if we do breed some good horses. The foreigners may come in (they are not likely though to come now) and outbid us for their possession, and neither "the People's William," nor "the loved voice," nor the eminent Mr. Secretary Bruce, would interfere. Neither I am sorry to believe, would a Government of any other party in the State, Conservative, Ultra-Liberal, of what not. It is not our plan or system. I think I have mentioned to you before that Mr. Blenkiron's lease of Middle Park, held under the Crown, will shortly expire and he cannot get it renewed. The land is wanted for bricks and mortar, and suburban retreats will soon cover the pleasant pastures, where "the lights of the harem" now disport themselves. Middle Park seems to have been intended for a breeding establishment, so rich is the grass land, so good the water, so well-timbered, in every particular so adapted for the uses to which Mr. Blenkiron has put it. He has in vain represented to successive Governments how desirable it would be to retain Middle Park as a *haras*, and has got from each an answer similar to that which the kingly scoundrel, James I., gave to the despairing entreaties of Lady Raleigh,—"They maun hae the land."

But I am leaving the 42 Cambridgeshire candidates shivering at the post, not that happily it was a cold day like last year; it was fine indeed, and sunshine had succeeded a stormy night. The favourites had been all rather knocked about within the last two or three days, as is often the fate of favourites and Adonis had gone very queerly in the market. From what has come to my knowledge since I am sure the legs thought he was "a safe un," and took liberties with him accordingly. His owner, Count Renard, was not able to be present (people do say that the horse is really the property of "Fritz"), and the sole management of him was given to his trainer, Charles Hayhoe. Then his jockey was a comparatively little known boy of the name of Lynham, apprenticed to the late Mr. Jaxon, and it was thought, and openly stated indeed, that the boy had been tampered with. To Hayhoe's credit he paid no attention to the rumours beyond satisfying himself that the boy was an honest and truthful boy, and refused to adopt the suggestion of some of Adonis' backers, that he should take Lynham off and substitute some one else. Hayhoe's position was a difficult one for a young man. The horse kept going up and down in the market, his backers got uneasy, and the name of Adonis began to stink in racing nostrils. Hayhoe assured me on last Monday morning, when the horse had gone to 10 to 1, that he was totally unable to account for his price, that he was as well as horse could be, and that he had every confidence in Lynham and his stable-boys. I believe now that overtures were about to be made to Lynham through Mr. Jaxon, and whether they were cut short by the awfully sudden death of the latter at Newmarket last Sunday night, it is impossible now to say. *De mortuis*, &c., and I will hope and believe that poor old Jaxon would have spurned the villanous temptation. It is singular that, on the night before the race (when I suppose all hope of effecting their purpose had expired), the horse recovered his tone in the market,—8,000 to 1,000 was taken about him in one bet,—and the book-makers, who had laid against him at long shots begged hard of some of their customers to hedge. On Tuesday morning, too, when Adonis was unmistakeably first favourite, they would not lay at all. A friend of mine had the greatest difficulty in backing him for a tanner at the last, and the legs seemed conscious of their doom. It is not too much to say that he won, from start to finish, and though I think he tired a little at the last, I should doubt his staying beyond a mile and a quarter, if that. But he is a race-horse, every inch of him, and as handsome as he is good. I am very glad of his success,—first, because the poor bakers have had a much wanted turn, and the Ring has caught it hot (always a desirable circumstance); secondly, because the best horse won; and thirdly, for young Charles Hayhoe's sake, who, no doubt, was in a most awkward position, for if the horse had been beaten, nothing would have convinced the world but that he had been "got at." I am glad, too, for Lynham's sake (than whom nobody could have ridden better,) a young fellow who has a name and reputation to make. When one thinks of the temptations young boys are exposed to, it is wonderful there are so many to be found honest as there are. I heard this week *from the trainer of the horse*, that a well-known Newmarket man offered Daley £3,000 to pull Macgregor for the Guineas. The offer was indignantly rejected, I need not say, for Daley is one of the honestest and best-behaved jockey we have, or rather had, for he has grown too heavy to ride now. That the circumstance is *true*, I have every reason to believe.

Jubber is dead. Does that announcement strike terror into any of the *Pioneers*? I hope not. He was the proprietor of Long's, and was owed more money, it is supposed, than any hotel-keeper in the kingdom. This now will have to be paid, and there is consternation in consequence at many a mess and in many snug bachelor retreats. He was a wonderful fellow to tick was Jubber. A wine-merchant at Oxford in my time, he realized a nice little fortune by kindly supplying us with well loaded claret (we could not drink it unless it was loaded) at £5 a dozen. We used to make ourselves very sick upon it, but I believe we liked it. Well Jubber has, for the last twelve years or more, had Long's, and very well he has done it,—wine really good (he had given up the sins of his younger days) and *cuisine* first rate. Men lived there and went through the form of calling for their bill,—said Jubber was a very good fellow,—gave their little dinners, and swore he had the best dry Mumm in London. He had a way too, when his customers went into lodgings or chambers, of sending them their dinners in a fourwheeler, which was unique and saved a deal of trouble with your landlady. To a friend of mine who broke his leg last winter and lodged in Curzon street used to arrive about 7-30, a four wheeler with a man in charge, containing a very nice little dinner for two or three as the case might be, and as hotly served as if it had been in Long's coffee-room. Another four wheeler came the next morning to take away the dishes and there was nothing to pay. But pay-day has arrived. "I owe him 500, which is a bore," said an Irish friend of mine, whom I met a "Argyll House" the other night. My friend had come over about it ("urgent private affairs,") to see what was to be done, and it was evident to me he didn't see it. By the way "the Duke of Argyll" speaks in the most feeling way of the misfortune that has overtaken the Alhambra, and shakes his head in quite a pious manner over the Colonna improprieties. The fact is that the Argyll receipts have much increased since the disappearance of the "Parisian Quadrille" from the Alhambra boards, and "the Duke" was inclined evidently to think it an act of Providence. "We have nothing of the sort *here*," he said in a majestic tone. Truly, I should hope not.

Asmodeus.

—*Pioneer*.

INSIDE PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 25.

I have attempted by balloon and other means to keep you acquainted with passing events, but we are guarded with such vigilance that I fear I have written usually "pour le Roi de Prusse." Under these circumstances I shall recapitulate and endeavour in a very small compass to give you a sketch of what has passed here since we were locked in. Forty days long have we now been invested, and tranquillity reigns in the city; never was Paris so free from crime, never the streets so safe at night: before the guardians of the public peace made their appearance there was no necessity for them. Of course we have tempestuous individualities, and have been favoured with slight disorders; but half a dozen brawling battalions of the National Guard have thought it prudent not to resort to the *ultima ratio* and bring down on them the other 250 battalions. For this reason we hear little more of Flourens, Blanqui, Félix Pyat, Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, and other worthies who endeavoured to force themselves on the Government with an idea of re-establishing the Commune. These pure Republicans now confine their efforts to writing, each one according to his ideas and ability, in the columns of the press. Louis Blanc has become moderate in the *Temps*. Félix Pyat foams in the *Combat*, and Flourens demands that victory be decreed as in '93, and that the means for beating the Prussians be accorded to some general who is to be sent to the guillotine in case of defeat. The great body of Parisians smile at the empty ravings of the Communists, and hold firmly to the Provisional Government, which is preparing the army of Paris for a grand struggle with the Germans. I may mention here as an important symptom that General Trochu has just issued an order directing the National Guard to practise marching out, and 40,000 men of that force are being mobilized. And now, a few words about the Commune, to re-establish which form of Government Flourens led some 10,000 men to the Hôtel de Ville. The first Commune was created in 1789, and was composed of two deputies furnished by each of the sixty districts of Paris. This body was divided into committees, and deserved well of the country; but four years later the Commune, reorganized, became a docile instrument in the hands of Robespierre, St. Just, Couthon, &c. &c. It is for this reason that the majority of the National Guard objected to a change in the Constitution; and, had Major Flourens carried out his threat of making another demonstration with the men of Belleville against the Hôtel de Ville, blood would have been shed, as the well affected battalions got under arms and loaded with ball cartridge. The excitement caused by the Commune movement lasted for several days, and was a positive relief to our monotonous existence. Flourens, we are told, is to be called upon to answer for his unmilitary behaviour in marching his men through Paris without orders; but he has not yet appeared before a court-martial, although his offence is nearly a month old. A man named Sapia, who commanded the 146th battalion, has been tried for ordering his men to march on the Hôtel de Ville and throw the Provisional out of the windows, and, to the great delight of the "Reds," has been acquitted by a minority of three to four. On the trial it was shown that Sapia was a shocking scoundrel, who had formerly been in the employment of the Empire, and had been dismissed the service in Mexico by General Guilhem, who fell at the beginning of the siege of Paris at the affair of Chevilly. The accused was afterwards confined in the lunatic asylum of Charenton, suffering under complex mental aberration, thus described on the books of the establishment: "Sapia—délire maniaque, diffus avec idée de grandeur et de suicide;" but how if he cut his throat he was to arrive at greatness is hard to explain. Megy, who was recently tried at Blois for having shot a policeman in the execution of his duty, also shone out for a moment, and was given the command of a battalion; but his fire, effectual at first, has since paled, and he is now but a standard-bearer. In fact, several battalions have had re-elections, and many pure Republicans—such as Blanqui, for example—have been defeated. From the above facts you will perceive that Paris for the time being has no intention of furthering Count Bismarck's policy and permitting internal dissension to complicate the question of national defence. Of course, it was necessary to replace the Imperial authorities, and, among other things, to appoint new maires to the various districts of Paris. One of these newly appointed officials, Mottu, surnamed "Antichrist," took it into his idea to prohibit all religious instruction in his district, and to cause all the effigies of our Saviour to be removed from the schools. The Provisional, regarding these acts as intolerant and at variance with the true spirit of liberty, has removed the Antichrist, much to the disgust of Belleville and a paper called *La Patrie en Danger*, which writes as follows:—"As to the image of Christ, we render sincere homage to a historic Personage animated with the purest intentions, who was crucified by the spiritual ancestors of the Royalists. In '93 Christ was very generally regarded as the first Republic, and termed the "sansculotte Jesus," but it is hard to visit His death on the Royalists of to-day, who strive to uphold the doctrines of the Evangile against Mottu and his compeers."

The two serious questions of the day relate to guns and food. The eminent pastor Coquerel preached the Sunday before last at the St. Martin Theatre from the text "Du pain et de la poudre," on which subjects he made many edifying and Christian reflections in keeping with a state of siege, the prospects of famine, and a dearth of field-pieces. It is this same scarcity of artillery which hampers the movements of General Trochu, and hinders him from marching out 100,000 strong to try and force the Prussian lines. The "Man of Sedan" left Paris almost entirely unprovided with cannon, every available piece having been sent to Metz, Strasburg, &c., at the breaking out of the war. The forts round the capital were found in a wretched condition and only a quarter armed when the Republic was declared, and the enceinte of the city was unprovided with a single piece. Since the gloomy disasters in the east nearly 1,500 guns have been placed in position (some of them of large calibre), in the forts and along the ramparts of the capital, and traverses, magazines, casemates, &c., have been constructed; but of field-pieces and of heavy metal capable of replying to Krupp, there is still a deficiency, in spite of Pastor Coquerel's sermon and the activity of Minister Dorian, of Public Works, who has wrought wonders. On the walls of Paris are hand-bills calling on patriots for funds to furnish the 1,500 pieces which are absolutely necessary for the discomfiture of King William and his hosts; and at the principal cross-roads—for example, in front of the Madeleine and the St. Augustin Church—sit members of the National Guard before a table covered with red plush, upon which are placed large volumes, where patriots for the sum of fifty centimes can subscribe for guns, and send down their names to posterity. Some private guilds have offered pieces; the lawyers have come forward with a breech-loader. The "Reds" also have subscribed for a gun which is to be called La Commune, and is respectfully dedicated to Count Bismarck. There was a rumour that the magazines were not well filled, and that powder was scarce; citizens were certainly asked to store up their wood ashes, and hand them over to the authorities for what saltpetre they might contain. just as during the first Revolution each householder had to dig up his cellar and throw the earth in front of his door. The heap was examined by savans, and much villainous saltpetre was thus extracted from the bowels of the harmless earth. To return to the guns: a great many have been ordered, but the founders are new to the business, and by the time the field-pieces are ready I doubt whether the Republic will have horses to draw them. The weather has become very wet; there is very little forage, and hippophagy is on the increase.

As far as food is concerned, we are getting sadly pinched for meat, and have only beef and mutton for twenty days. We have all been placed upon rations varying from 50 to 75 grammes per diem, which is a quantity unpleasantly small, were it even destined to last. At the restaurants and clubs you can still dine well, though dearly, as many persons are found who part with their rations and lay out the money in horse-flesh, which is cheaper. When we get through our beef and mutton, we shall be able to exist for about ten days longer on horseflesh and salted meats. Then will come the chocolate and jam period, and finally we shall be reduced to dry bread and wine. Many patriots declare that they will resort to the last extremity rather than yield, but the National Guard have not yet had to suffer the pangs of hunger or to take in their belts a single hole, and I sincerely hope that after the first hole they will be reasonable and capitulate.

By the way, the word capitulation, though it has not appeared in the papers, has been heard whispered in society; and should Metz fall and the Army of the Loire be routed, such an eventuality is sure to be openly discussed: for the folly of allowing ourselves to be starved out, with shot and shell for our only meals and without any prospect of relief from outside, would then become self-evident. We know very little of what is passing in the outer world, though some doves taken out by balloon have returned to the ark with anything but olive branches. We are told that the provinces are behaving well; that Châteaudun fell after a heroic resistance, and that the manner in which Paris is defending itself is the admiration of the whole civilized world. All hopes of foreign mediation have died out, and England is often abused for not coming to the rescue of France and forgetting Inkermann.

You are, of course, aware of the various sorties which have been made with the view of feeling the Prussian positions, and with the conduct of the French troops, which, indifferent at first, have greatly improved. On the occasion of the last reconnaissance, on the 21st, in the direction of Malmaison, General Ducrot (who then lost a couple of mitrailleurs) speaks in high terms of the conduct of the moblots and regulars who were under his command. The moblots fight pluckily but wildly. They fling away their ammunition in the most wanton manner; in this, however, only following the example of the forts, which blaze forth on the slightest provocation, and sometimes without any provocation at all, and simply, it would appear, to show Paris they are wide awake and can make a noise. The other night half a dozen forts began to thunder away in the middle of the night, and roused up several generals, who thought the Prussians were on them. After much midnight galloping and waste of powder, it was discovered that an unfortunate cantinère had been the cause of all the hubbub, having meddled with the lights, and accidentally signalled a movement on the part of the Prussians. The Prussians on their side, startled at all this rumpus, and thinking it the prelude to a serious move, pushed forward a reconnaissance. This brought on an engagement with the French outposts, which lasted till dawn, when, after much bloodshed, the error was cleared up.

In that desolate zone which now surrounds the city, I regret to say that the conduct of the Mobiles has not been exemplary. For example, they have wantonly damaged Bagatelle, which was left by the late Marquis of Hertford to Mr. Richard Wallace. Considering that Mr. Wallace has started three ambulances at an expense of £12,000, and that he nobly gives £400 a month to the poor, his château (from which the wonderful works of art it contained had fortunately been removed) might have been left untouched, and the Geneva, the British, and the black flags which waved over Bagatelle not have been torn down. The amount of wanton destruction done in the suburbs of Paris is simply atrocious, and must no doubt astonish the "hordes of barbarians" who desire to capture this "hospitable city," as M. Louis Blanc after a long residence abroad affectionately terms Paris. If hospitality consists in making a man pay very dearly for his board and lodging, and in preventing M. Louis Blanc and others from entering the gates at any price during a long series of years, then Paris is hospitable—as hospitable as arbitrary rule and M. Haussmann could make it. At present even M. Louis Blanc will admit that it is dull, for the curfew sounds at 10 P.M., when all the cafés close. There has actually been a concert in favour of the poor, and yesterday the Théâtre Français gave a morning performance, which was composed of a medley of a lecture by an academician, Corneille, Molière, a piece called "Pour les Blessés," a poem entitled "Les Cuirassiers de Reichshoffen," who are supposed to have charged the Prussian infantry fifteen times, and the inevitable "Marseillaise" sung by Mdlle. Agar. The chief avenues near the wall are now strongly barricaded, and Orsini bombs are being manufactured for the defenders—or were being manufactured, for the manufactory blew up the night before last. M. Henri Rochefort is the king of the barricades, and remains charged with the street-fighting, should it come to that. In addition to the male defenders of this capital, there has been a move on the part of certain women to take part in the fray, in imitation of Joan of Arc and Joan Hachette of Beauvais. I have not yet, however, seen the Amazons of the Seine on duty, nor has the corps been added to the 450,000 armed defenders who, we are assured, are now at the disposal of the Governor of Paris.

The night before last Paris was startled by the appearance of an aurora borealis of remarkable splendour. Most of the spectators fancied that the Prussians had set fire to all the woods round Paris, or that some fearful conflagration had broken out in the heart of the city.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 4.

THE WAR OF 1870.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 29.)

XV.

Last week we intimated our belief that Bazaine's sorties from Metz had never shown any determination on his part to break through. They had either been such as to merely harass the investors, or had been directed specially to the purpose of obtaining temporary supplies of food. From this we concluded that the Marshal had long felt his army too insufficiently supplied to allow him to cast it loose from the protection of the works, and take the open field, even if such a course had been possible. Being well horsed, and having good provisioning arrangements ready to work from, the First and Second Armies under Prince Frederick Charles might very reasonably have counted on destroying his force altogether if once placed in open campaign and vigorously followed up. Remembering how behindhand the Marshal must have been in his information as to the actual doings of the Germans elsewhere, and that his affection for the Provisional Government is not believed by any one to be warm, it may fairly be conceived that he would deliberately prefer the course of waiting upon events, certain that he could hold his own for the time, rather than risk what appeared almost certain destruction in the attempt to extricate his force from its position. That this position should never have been forced upon it at all, that his strategy has been as indifferent as his vigour as a disciplinarian has been remarkable, is a proposition the consideration of which we must defer to another opportunity. Of late the rumours of great distress within his lines have multiplied and thickened into certainty. His recent seeking for terms at Versailles, and the communication he has been allowed to hold with the Empress if she would entertain it, contributed to show that he was finding that circumstances would no longer allow him to play a semi-neutral course. With his cattle eaten up, and his horses already in great part consumed or worn out, the retreat too dangerous to be thought of seriously a month since had now practically become impossible; and the tenacity with which the Germans around him have borne their own troubles—solaced largely, it is true, by the assistance sent by their countrymen across the neighbouring frontier—has at length reaped its fair reward in setting their army free, and making captives of the French whom they have so long been watching.

Will this case of Metz be paralleled before Paris? Can the investing army there also be satisfied with presenting an invincible front to the enclosed until the latter is starved out, or perhaps bombarded into submission? Or will the vast means which the Germans are accumulating encourage them to advance siege works to some vital point that sweeps the interior of the enceinte, and so hasten their triumph? He must be more bold than wise who undertakes to answer these questions with absolute decision. We can only attempt here to indicate some of the chief conditions of the problem which just now, in one form or other, is present to the minds of all.

In our earlier papers we have offered reasons which, if well weighed, will, as we venture to think, cause any one to doubt how far bombardment alone can in such cases be relied on as a means of coercion. At the same time it must not be forgotten that a very large part of the armed defenders of Paris are also holders of property within its walls. All accounts seem to admit that, whatever of timidity and hesitation (we are not here speaking of conduct under fire, but of the general sentiment) is to be found in the huge garrison, is chiefly among the National Guard, made up for the most part of the bourgeois class to which we refer. Their feelings are, we may be quite sure, as carefully studied and as accurately known at Versailles as in London. And hence we conclude, as almost beyond a doubt, that the Germans will add bombarding largely to the other elements of their siege operations. To make this at all effective, it is evident that it must be done on a considerable scale for so vast an area as that of Paris, even if special portions are intended to be spared. This condition being also perfectly well known at the Royal head-quarters, it is easy to understand why the inconvenience of a delay so long as to arouse some uneasiness in Germany has been preferred to the prospect of beginning to operate with ineffectual means. The attack by regular siege-works on one or two fronts would require a very limited proportion of artillery and ammunition, compared with that necessary for keeping up a severe bombardment. If the rumours of the calibre and number of the guns sent up, and of the quantity of powder supplied for them, are even partially true, they also point to a combination of these two methods of attack.

Probably the third weapon which the Prussians hold in their quiver is, as it has proved at Metz, the more certain of the three. The vastness of the population enclosed by a force numbering in mouths scarcely one-eighth of those which it hems in, gives an enormous advantage at starting in the race for mere endurance. Supposing, as seems to us most probable, that the German Staff will employ the troops near Metz, now released, rather for the purpose of improving their communications, and subduing new districts of France, than to make any very large addition to the investing army of Paris, it seems much more likely that they will be enabled to sweep up supplies through the winter sufficient to keep a quarter of a million soldiers in good case, than that the two millions of French shut in can be induced to submit to such starvation as must necessarily be upon them before the season is over. A very wet season would, however, vastly increase the difficulties of transport up the lines; for, notwithstanding the pains with which the railroads are being restored (Der Tann is already occupied in completing that to Orleans), there will be very much cartage necessary, both for bringing in supplies to the depôts and for distributing them again from the points of delivery. And it is worth while here to note the fact, that it was in this one point of cartage that Napoleon's preparations for invading Russia hopelessly broke down. The meat diet to which his chief army was in consequence reduced before that portion of its sustenance also failed, combined with constant exposure to weather, scourged it with sickness so fearful as in a few weeks to reduce it nearly one-half.

We come naturally here to the last and most important consideration of all for the besiegers, should their task be seriously prolonged. The possible severity of the coming winter is perhaps the most vital, as it certainly is the most uncertain, element in the problem. A very wet winter will greatly affect troops kept in the open by direct action, as well as by the additional embarrassment it will cause to their supplies. A very cold winter, such as is by no means uncommon in the bare country around Paris, would be a more serious evil still, unless met by the provision of very extraordinary comforts. We were ourselves in that capital but a few years since during such a season, when in a single night three persons were frozen to death in the streets. Not improbably these were drunkards, who thus paid the penalty of their insensibility by their unconscious change into death. But a rough calculation from some of the late Versailles letters shows that nearly one-ninth of the investing army are actually kept on watch; and it would be surprising indeed if among so many thousands there should not be many ill able to endure hours of exposure with the thermometer far below the freezing point. Then the accounts given us of the sanitary arrangements of the Germans, and especially of their hospitals, are far from encouraging the belief that they have the special right to believe their army proof against the ills of epidemics. Before Metz their soldiers have profited immensely by the vicinity of German soil, both in comforts supplied, and, in thousands of cases, by speedy removal from the scene of sickness. But this cannot be hoped for two hundred and fifty miles further in the heart of France. And when we read Colonel Loyd Lindsay's evidence as to the condition of matters in the hospitals before Paris, and learn that "there is no provision for the extra care and comfort of the sick and wounded, no tents, no hospital diet, no blankets, no hospital suits, no slippers, no underclothing; the men walk about with naked feet and scanty clothes, their rations are issued as usual, and are made the most of;" we have an instinctive feeling, from memories of the history of past sieges, that obstinate endurance within Paris, and severe weather without, might possibly, if combined, try the invaders to an extent that can hardly be anticipated. In saying this, we are of course aware that we are supposing two most uncertain conditions to unite in favour of the city.

Even should the defenders of Paris have the apparent advantage for the time, there is no symptom as yet that they can expect the least help from without. Bourbaki is indeed a good hard-working soldier; but he has gone to a new field of action, of the resources of which, except to defend its numerous fortresses, it is difficult to believe he can make much. He has to create cavalry and field artillery before he can take the field effectively; and long ere this can be, the Northern side of the investment of Paris will be guarded by new forces from Metz, even if he himself escape direct attack.

The chief hope of Paris from the outside still lies below the Loire, where the resources of Bourges, and the prospect of obtaining material, if not men, from Algeria, give some real importance to the doings of D'Aurelle's army. Yet the feeble way in which the generals now under him handled their forces at Artenay and Orleans has given poor promise of their future performance. Another correspondent of the *Daily News* (to which paper we were last week indebted for valuable information from the French side in that quarter) learns from the Bavarian Staff that the French committed the same error, in exposing their army to be cut to pieces in detail, which had cost them so dear elsewhere. The same writer adds the interesting statement that the railway from Artenay to Orleans gave very valuable help in their retreat to the French, who would have lost twice as many prisoners to the Bavarian horse but for its assistance, the steadiness of the employés, and the proximity of the line to the main road. If this information be correct, it adds a new feature to the history of retreats after lost actions.

Marseilles is still paralysed by its own fierce dissensions. M. Esquiros—sad example of a politician paltering with the Socialists who dispute the rule of the chief cities—lends a once reputable name to acts of terrorism, and defies the rebukes of the Central Administration. At Lyons all efforts at useful organization have hitherto been checked by the same dangerous party, which even in Paris sows distrust, most dangerous to Trochu's work, between the workmen's battalions and those of the bourgeois. Around Paris there is not only no real resistance within the charmed circle covered by the German lines, but Der Tann has added the district round Chartres, as well as those of Chateaudun and Orleans, to the territories thoroughly occupied by the invaders.

Passing, lastly, in our review to the westward, Schlettstadt, in the valley of the Rhine, with its garrison 2,400 strong, has fallen after a resistance but little more serious than that of Soissons. New Brisach is besieged without hope of relief, though Kersalaun, the Governor, promises a stout defence. General Werder, besides attending to these places and clearing the Southern Vosges, has advanced Beyer's division within ten miles of Besançon, where the passages of the Ognon were carried by his advanced guard, with moderate loss, on the 22nd. General Camrriels, who commands the French in that quarter, has withdrawn his protest against the interference of Garibaldi in his district; but the latter's partisan warfare as yet exists only upon paper. On the whole, French prospects seem to grow more hopelessly worse and worse as week after week passes by.

METZ AFTER THE SURRENDER.

(From the Special Correspondent of the "Daily News.")

Metz, Oct. 31.

SCENES IN TOWN.

The people of Metz seem to me morally stunned. They are not in terror of the Prussian soldiers, while they have sufficient comprehension of the situation not to manifest any animosity which they may feel. The men stalk about the streets, stopping to gaze on the Prussian columns as they tramp past with their brisk quick step, and then resuming the moody walk with a muttered "Mon Dieu." After nightfal yesterday there was a good deal of disorder in the lower parts of the town. The streets still swarm with French prisoners, and they are not by any means careful of the rights of *meum* and *tuum* in fitting themselves out for their pilgrimage into captivity. A woman appealed to me last night to interpose for the prevention of the forcible abduction of her horse by a French under-officer, who, in a state of semi-intoxication, had got on its back and insisted on carrying it off. The Prussian gendarmes patrol the town, interfering as little as they can help, but firm and prompt when they do interfere. The turbulent prisoner very soon found himself no longer an equestrian.

As I drove out yesterday morning across the glacis of Fort Bellecroix, I was struck by the alteration which had taken place there since the previous day. Then the whole expanse swarmed with life. Cavalrymen, artillerymen, infantrymen, were blended in chaotic confusion, out of which it seemed impossible to evolve order. Now the expanse lay blank and bare. Cavalrymen, artillerymen, infantrymen, had been drafted off it. Nothing was left but the mud and a few horses, too debilitated to be removed, and dropping, even as I passed, into the slush out of which they should never rise. There was, by the way, a horse market in Metz yesterday, or rather just outside the gate. I imagine a good many horses changed hands to which the parties who disposed of them would have had some difficulty in proving a valid title. Prices ranged from a franc and a half up to five pounds, but this latter was a fancy price, and only given for an officer's charger of breeding and substance.

PRICES DURING THE SIEGE.

The atmosphere is full of stories of the prices paid in Metz during the siege for articles of food. Most of these are to be taken *cum grano*, since the beleaguered, now that it is all over, not unnaturally take a pleasure in piling on the agony. But the one which I am going to narrate I have from an undeniable source, and I give it as illustrative of the profligate frivolity among the wealthier and more aristocratic officers which has been one of the chief causes of the ruin of the French army. There has been here during the siege a certain lady of the Parisian *demi-monde* who came to Metz when the Emperor came, and could not get away when he retired via Verdun to Châlons. Two officers of the Garde Impériale have been rivals for this lady's affections. The lady, it seems, has a fanciful and delicate appetite, and one day in the early part of the present month she expressed a fervent wish to be regaled on turkey and truffles. "Ah, you know that is an impossibility," was the rejoinder of one of the swains. "I don't know that," said the other, eager for an opening, "I shall try what I can do." The other, in his jealousy, offered to bet 500 francs that he would not succeed, and the wager was accepted. The officer came to the landlord of one of the hotels and gave him the commission, adding that money was no object. The head-waiter went on a foraging expedition, and after two days' search brought the officer a turkey and truffles, with a little bill for a thousand francs; so the gay guardsman won his bet and lost 500 francs.

STARVATION.

As I was driving out to Courcelles this morning my coachman quietly told me that his wife and three children were starving. When we returned at night I went with him to ascertain the circumstances for myself. He guided me into a part of the town close to the middle branch of the Moselle, inhabited only by the poorest of the poor. I had before then only been on the top of the crust which overlies the misery caused by this siege. I had dined and eaten dessert, I had called for wine and so it was forthcoming. So far as concerned the hotels, the world seemed to wag very much as its ordinary. I saw no ghastly faces in the streets pallid with want as were the faces of those citizens of Antwerp, who cheered the lean Stadtholder when he swore to eat his boots before he would surrender. But it was not because there are no pale faces and attenuated forms in Metz that I did not see them in the streets, but because the miserable ones care not to make a parade of their misery. It was a sorry sight the squalid room of the coachman presented. Of bread the family had not had a morsel for three days, then they had received as ration two pounds for six. One of the six—an infant two years old, wants rations no more. The little boy lay on two planks under the window, the victim of bodily exhaustion, from deficient and improper food. How can a child of two years survive on sinewy horse-flesh, in scanty quantity, and on a casual morsel of bread, the meal of which is mixed with sawdust and chopped straw to make it eke out? All up and down the poverty-stricken street the wretchedness was much the same. Horseflesh and want of salt had killed off the children like flies. The mortality among the little ones has been frightful. The elder children are covered with blotches and scorbutic sores, caused by want of salt and of variety in their food.

As regards the inhabitants of Metz itself, the misery will soon come to an end. There is no want of wealth in Metz, and the rich citizens are public-spirited. Now that food can be bought it will be bought and distributed freely. But let me once again call attention to the wretchedness—a wretchedness almost without hope—of the villagers inhabiting the country around Metz. They have nothing—not even a roof above them, in this pitiless rain. Of their cottages nought stand but the bare walls, often pounded with shells. Their gardens are waste, their cattle are gone, their furniture is wretched, their straw is dung, their fields are fallow and studded with graves. Seed-corn! What boots it to talk of seed-corn when the food for to-day is not? By the end of this week every village will be a nest of typhus fever. By the time that the winter is over, if something is not done, there will not be many left to catch typhus or any other fever.

THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

The French officers are in great force in Metz; but there are many who have declined the offer of parole, and are going to Germany as prisoners with their troops. The reason which they allege for refusing the proffered indulgence is, that their civilian countrymen do not understand the system, and if they should return to their homes, and, in obedience to their promise, refuse again to take up arms, they would be branded as cowards, and indeed seem to apprehend that a worse thing might befall them.

The Metz paper *L'Indépendant*—a copy of which I sent you on the 29th—has been suppressed by the Prussian authorities. The copy I sent you was the last issued. This morning the tone of the Metz press is extremely guarded, and no more of the journals will be interfered with so long as they behave themselves.

AN EPISODE OF THE SIEGE.

Accounts of an affair which took place in the neighbourhood of Mercy le Haut on Monday last have, it is understood, been transmitted to England of a tenor calculated to give an erroneous idea of what really occurred. Under a flag of truce a column of peasants came out from the vicinity of Metz, and it is understood representations have been made that the women and children were deliberately fired upon by the soldiers of a regiment of the Seventh Army Corps, under orders from a superior officer. I have been officially requested to explain the facts of the case, and I gave them as officially communicated to me. The column of peasants did make its appearance under a flag of truce and in great strength. As starvation was the weapon on which the Prussians were relying, it would have been in the teeth of their policy to allow of this exodus, which would *pro tanto* weaken this weapon. The poor people, therefore, were ordered to fall back and return. They disobeyed the orders, and continued to advance. The troops fell back before them in utter bewilderment as to the means of stopping them, while a message was sent for instructions. These were to the effect that shots should be fired to intimidate the people, care being taken to aim wide. Even this had no effect. A male peasant was in the front with the flag of truce in his hand, and waving on his convoy. He was repeatedly warned of the risk he ran, but the man appeared to be drunk, and refused to relinquish his purpose. Hard on his heels followed a woman maddened with drink, who also brandished a white flag and yelled to those behind her to come on. When all other efforts had been tried, and failed, a shot was fired at the leader, who fell wounded, and his following then turned about and made their return toward Metz unmolested. This I am told is the unvarnished tale.

Comparatively few of the French officers have given their parole for the reasons which I have stated. They were allowed to return into the town after their men had been taken over, and are being now drafted off in trains for Germany.

Great consideration is being shown by the Prussian authorities for the officers, and careful arrangements are being made for the wounded and sick French, chiefly under the supervision of Prussian doctors.

His Excellency von Kummer has had to give the Metz people a caution in his own grim way. When the first of the Prussian troops came in on the 28th, some of the hotter-blooded civilians fell upon them with knives, and wounded one or two, who were brought down to one of the ambulances, where I saw their wounds dressed. General Kummer has posted a proclamation informing the inhabitants that death will inevitably be the portion of any one who lifts his hand against a Prussian soldier, or who steals anything from him, harbours a spy, or does anything contrary to the interests of the Prussian army. At the same time, he announces that scrupulous regard will be paid to private property in the town and vicinity, and to enforce orders patrols of gendarmes are pacing the streets.

I may give you the exact official number of efficients in the besieging army—168,000. The prisoners, as I have already stated, number 173,000.

I saw a goose bought this morning for four francs. This is a rapid tumble from three days ago.

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J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.

G. C. Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.

C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

Medical Referee for Bombay.

Dr. H. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.

2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.

3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.

4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.

5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.

6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.

7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.

8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.

9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.

10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.

12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Benares Districts	J. G. Bachman, Esq.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi Bank Corporation.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. F. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Umballa	Ditto.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Agents at Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.

Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.

Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Morriss, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and
H. E. Bright, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,244-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including thos of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

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BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4

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Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.